

A CATALOGUE OF THE CONE SHELLS (*CONIDAE*) IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

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Plates i-v, and Text Fig. 1.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS catalogue is the result of a preliminary examination of the Conidae contained in the South Australian Museum cabinets and a few in other collections. The Museum cones are accumulated from the following sources.

1. Kenyon Collection. This magnificent series provides the bulk of material here reviewed and contains the few Brazier types. Although species are frequently represented by good series of typical specimens, most are, unfortunately, without locality. These series are referred to under localities as "Kenyon Collection." 2. Matthews Collection. 3. Vereo Collection. 4. May Collection.

In addition the following people have donated or provided specimens for examination with localities: Dr. Deland, Manus; Miss K. Hammat, W. O. North; W. R. Steadman, Fiji; A. M. Lea, Lord Howe Island and Murray Island; N. B. Tindale, Groote Eylandt, H. K. Bartlett, Louisiade Archipelago and East Coast New Guinea; also Mrs. L. A. Elliott, F. Trigg and others.

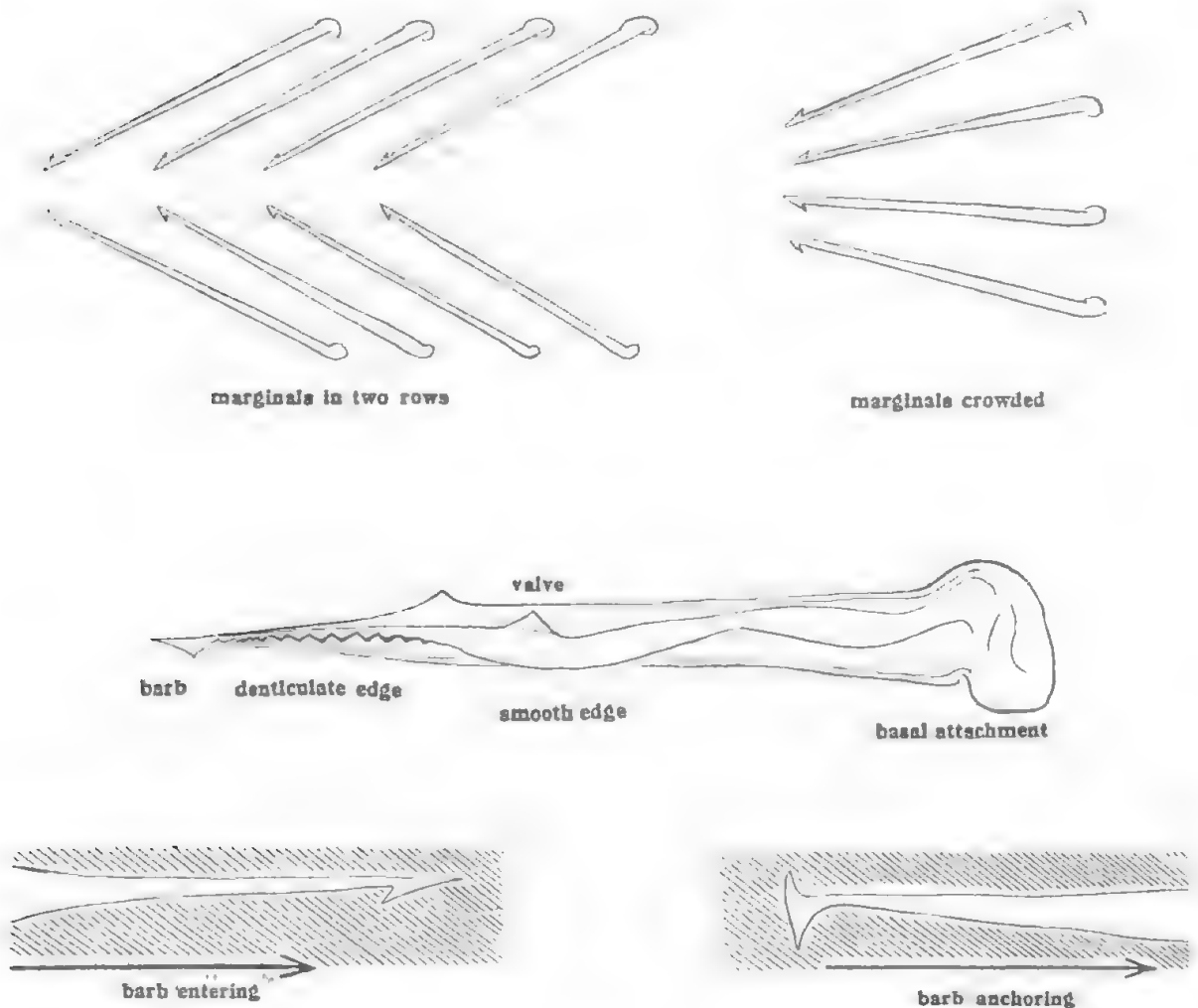
RADULA.

The following account of the radula of *Floraconus anemone* was made from a series of slides prepared from South Australian specimens. The dental formula is 1.0.0.0.1 and the microphotograph is of fully formed denticles. There are two rows of marginals, converging towards their points and behind them a sheaf or bundle not arranged in the double row. Each tooth tapers towards its distal extremity, where it ends in a crochet hook or single barb. From the base of the barb a toothed marginal ribbon extends half way along the denticle. The tooth is grooved along one surface up to the base of the barb so as to form an open, sheath like gutter. In this lies a ribbon, with teeth along the edge, attached distally to the base of the barb, and when not in use lying folded in the groove. The ribbon is continued to the base of the denticle, but with no teeth in its proximal half. The edge of the ribbon, entirely devoid of teeth is traceable to the expanded base of the denticle, and just opposite the point where the teeth cease and on the other edge of the ribbon is a sort of triangular stop, probably forming a valve. The edge of the ribbon which has the teeth, and which also extends to the base is loose and rumpled. In some specimens, and probably normally in all, the two edges of the ribbon are approximated. In all probability, when not in use, the rumpled edge of the ribbon lies loose and allows the denticulated edge to lie flat in the groove of the denticle, and when to be put into action, a muscle at the base pulls upon and straightens this edge and so makes taut and erect the denticulated half. This brings into position a row of denticulations continuous with the base of the barb. After erection the ribbon again folds longitudinally and with its free edges in contact forms a tube throughout the length of the denticle. The poison passing from the venom gland through a long duct opening into the oesophagus, thence to the teeth, finally traverses, probably by capillary attrac-

tion, the tube thus formed. The radula tooth of *Puncticulis arenatus* is apparently somewhat similar and *vexillum* also according to Peile 1939, 352, fig. 13.

References have been made to Cone Shells shooting or "spitting out" the denticles which bury themselves into the victim's flesh. This is unlikely. It seems more likely that the proboscis is extended, and the radula protruded, and the denticles quickly thrust into the flesh. Cumings, 42, described an attack by

DENTICLE OF FLORACONUS ANEMONE



Conus textile on an *Octopus* in an aquarium. He remarks, "When the radula is protruded, it is seen directly beneath the siphon." Clench and Kondo, 120, in describing the anatomy of *Conus striatus* state, "In the median crop or the narrow connecting tube was a well-preserved tooth of the *Conus* itself, which is without doubt the one used to kill the now partially digested prey." The proboscis in *Floraconus anemone* is well-provided with longitudinal and retractor muscles. The action of the barb in *Floraconus anemone* would then be, as suggested in the diagram, to enter and then anchor in the flesh. The barb catching would bend over the sharp point of the denticle at the narrow neck near the tip when the tooth would be torn from the radula at the base. Other species with the barbed points paired and opposite such as *Tuliparia tulipa*, *Darioconus textile*, *Parviconus rutilus* and *Dendroconus striatus* may

have a slightly different anchoring action. For comparison microphotographs of the denticles of *Darioconus amaria*, *Virgiconus lividus*, *Parviconus rutilus*, *Floraconus anemone* are reproduced. Mr. H. Brook of the Adelaide University kindly assisted me with the preparation of these photographs and also suggested the similarity of the *anemone* denticle to a whale harpoon. From this description it seems that the radula of *Floraconus anemone* is probably as venomous as any, though no fatalities have been recorded from Southern Australia. The animal usually withdraws rapidly into the shell when handled, which may account for the immunity enjoyed by many collectors who have handled them. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether a small cone of two or three inches in length has sufficient poison for a fatal dose, though it may be quite sufficient to paralyse smaller marine creatures. Known records of fatal bites have been from larger species of about four to six inches in shell height for the average specimen, such as *Rollus geographus* and *Darioconus textile*. As a wise precaution collectors will be well advised to pick up live specimens by the spire end of the shell, keeping the hand well away from the narrow or anterior end from which the proboscis projects.

Species actually recorded as having inflicted bites are *aulicus*, *textile*, *tulipa*, *marmoreus*, *geographus*.

CLASSIFICATION.

A preliminary attempt has been made to allot species to suitable genera, though it is realized that more genera will be required before a satisfactory classification can be offered. Genotypes are figured from specimens with definite localities. Principal synonyms and varietal names are listed under the respective species, but in this survey the species names are used in the wider sense and in some cases may represent groups of geographical subspecies. Tomlin, 1937, give a full list of specific names up to that date. Many more specimens remain in this collection to be examined and identified and may add considerably to this catalogue. The genus *Conella* Swainson (1840) genotype *Conus plicata* Swainson is now placed under the family *Columbellidae*.

The genera are here arranged in groups which may even represent subfamilies.

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| Group A. <i>Conus</i> . | Group H. <i>Rollus</i> , <i>Tuliparia</i> . |
| Group B. <i>Coronaxia</i> , <i>Rhombus</i> . | Group I. <i>Rogiconus</i> , <i>Darioconus</i> . |
| Group C. <i>Virriconus</i> , <i>Puncticulus</i> . | Group J. <i>Globula</i> , <i>Textilia</i> , <i>Dendroconus</i> . |
| Group D. <i>Stephanoconus</i> , <i>Chelyconus</i> ,
<i>Lautoconus</i> . | Group K. <i>Floraconus</i> , <i>Parviconus</i> ,
<i>Mamiconus</i> . |
| Group E. <i>Lepticonus</i> , <i>Dauciconus</i> ,
<i>Plenoconus</i> . | Group L. <i>Hermes</i> , <i>Leporiconus</i> . |
| Group F. <i>Phasmaconus</i> . | Group M. <i>Asprella</i> , <i>Conasprella</i> ,
<i>Endemaconus</i> . |
| Group G. <i>Rhizoconus</i> , <i>Virgiconus</i> . | Group N. <i>Lovellona</i> . |

GROUP A.

Genus *CONUS* Linné.

Conus Linné, 1758, p. 712.

Genotype: *Conus litteratus* Linné, 1758. Asiatico.

Lithoconus Mörch, 1853, p. 66.

Genotype: *Conus millepunctatus* Lamarek, 1822, Ocean Asiatique.

Cucullus Röding, 1798, p. 37.

Distribution. Indo-Pacific.

Remarks. Thiele (1929, p. 374) gave the generally accepted *marmoreus* Linné (1758) as genotype of the *Conus*, but Iredale (1930) pointed out that

Swainson (1840) gave the earliest type designation as *Conus litteratus* Linné (1758). Swainson actually refers to "*Conus* whose type is *C. litteratus*" whereas *marmoreus* is the first species described by Linné after the original description of the genus *Conus*. *Lithoconus* Mörch (1853, p. 66), is a synonym having for its genotype *millepunctatus*, so designated by Thiele (1929), and the first species listed under the genus by Mörch. *Cucullus* Röding (1798, p. 37), is without a definite genotype; the first species listed by the author was *imperialis*.

CONUS LITTERATUS Linné.

Conus litteratus Linné, 1758, p. 712. O. Asiatico.

Conus gruneri Reeve, 1844, Conch. Icon. 1, *Conus*, pl. 43, sp. 231. Java.

Loc. Manus. Rossel Island, Brooker Island, Fiji. Kenyon Collection. Queensland, Moreton Bay. Murray Island.

Remarks. Dr. Deland took a number of specimens of this large cone. There is a long series in the Kenyon Collection ranging up to 175 mm. in height and 122 mm. in diameter with a weight of 46 oz.

CONUS MILLEPUNCTATUS Lamarck.

Conus millepunctatus Lamarck, 1822, p. 461. Ocean Asiatique.

Loc. Manus. Brooker Island. Moturina Island. Fiji. Queensland.

Remarks. This is separated with difficulty from the previous species. It is here taken to be the smaller form with separated black spots. The largest specimen taken in Fiji is only 41 mm. in height.

CONUS EBURNEUS Bruguière.

Conus eburneus Bruguière, 1792, p. 640. East Indies.

Conus polyglotta Weinkauff, 1874, p. 244. Pelew Island.

Loc. Manus. Fiji. Philippines. New Britain. Brooker Island. Moreton Bay, Queensland. New Caledonia. Java.

CONUS THOMAE Gmelin.

Conus thomae Gmelin, 1791, p. 3394. In. Mari. Indico.

Conus omaicus Bruguière, 1792, p. 714. Oma Is., Indian Ocean.

Loc. Oma Island.

Remarks. There is a single specimen of this beautiful species.

CONUS PROMETHEUS Bruguière.

Conus prometheus Bruguière, 1792, p. 667. African Ocean.

Loc. West Africa.

CONUS TESSULATUS Born.

Conus tessulatus Born, 1780, p. 151. O. Africano.

Conus tessellatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 641. Hab.?

Loc. Indian Ocean. Mauritius. Seycheles. Kenyon Collection. Queensland. Torres Straits. New Britain. Manus. Misima. Brooker Island. Kyusta Island, Japan (Elliott).

CONUS CRASSUS Sowerby.

Conus crassus Sowerby, 1858, p. 25, pl. 12, fig. 254–255. Fiji.

Loc. Fiji.

Remarks. This small thick Fijian species seems quite distinct from typical *tessulatus*.

CONUS QUAESTOR Lamarck.

Conus quaestor Lamarck, 1810, p. 281. Hab.?

Conus muscosus Lamarck, 1810, p. 281. Hab.?

Conus paulina Kiener, 1850, p. 314, pl. 108, fig. 3. Hab.?

Conus masoni Nevill, 1874, p. 22. Andamans, 15 fathoms.

Loc. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. One specimen, typical in colour and in the flat spire. Height 59 mm., diameter 39 mm.

CONUS PAPILIONACEUS Bruguière.

Conus papilionaceus Bruguière, 1792, p. 665. Indian Ocean and Coasts of Guinea.

Conus breviculus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 37, fig. 55. Hab.?

Loc. Kenyon Collection. "West Africa."

Remarks. One specimen, typical in colour and flat spire. Height 59 mm., diameter 39 mm.

CONUS TROCHULUS Reeve.

Conus trochulus Reeve, 1844, pl. 45, sp. 246. Hab.?

Loc. Cape Verde Islands.

CONUS LORENZIANUS Dillwyn.

Conus phlogopus Tomlin, 1937, p. 206. New name for

Conus flammeus Lamarck, 1810, p. 279. Africa.

Conus lorenzianus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 370. East Indies.

Loc. West Coast Africa.

GROUP B.

Genus CORONAXIS Swainson.

Coronaxis Swainson, 1840, p. 147.

Genotype: *Conus marmoreus* Linné, 1758. Asia.

Remarks. At the above reference Swainson writes: "The mouth is a short proboscis (fig. 16, a), which in one genus (*Coronaxis* Sw.) has the margin simply circular, while in the other (*Conus* Linné) it is lacinated, or divided into a circular fringe of little points, analogous to the lips of the Trochidae." The figure 16 referred to shows the animal and shell of *Conus marmoreus* Linné and at a the proboscis and mouth. On page 148 Swainson designates this species as type of *Coronaxis*, and *litteratus* as type of *Conus* Linné s.s. This genus includes the shells with chocolate, or pink reticulation, leaving rounded, triangular white spots.

CORONAXIS MARMOREUS (Linné).

Conus marmoreus Linné, 1758, p. 712. Asia.

Loc. Manus. Brooker Island. Port Moresby. Fiji. New Caledonia. Kenyon Coll. Torres Straits. Port Douglas. North Queensland. Barrier Reef.

Remarks. Manus specimens are small, about half the size of fully grown Indian Ocean specimens.

CORONAXIS PSEUDOMARMOREUS (Crosse).

Conus pseudomarmoreus Crosse, 1857, p. 223, pl. 9, fig. 4. Hab.?

Loc. New Caledonia.

Remarks. A single specimen is typical. The spire, not coronated, is one-fifth of the height of the shell.

CORONAXIS CROSSEANUS (Bernardi).

Conus crosseanus Bernardi, 1861, p. 168, pl. 6, fig. 3, 4. New Caledonia.

Conus crosseanus lineata Crosse, 1878, p. 168, pl. 3, fig. 3, 3a. New Caledonia.

Loc. New Caledonia.

Remarks. Our specimens are smaller and more heavily marked with chocolate reticulations. Probably a variant of *marmoreus*.

CORONAXIS NIGRESCENS (Sowerby).

Conus nigrescens Sowerby, 1859, p. 429, pl. 49, fig. 2. Hab.?

Loc. New Guinea. Kenyon Collection. Manus.

Remarks. This form of *marmoreus* is smaller and even more heavily reticulated with brown. Typical ones can be selected from Manus material.

CORONAXIS NOCTURNUS (Solander).

Conus nocturnus Solander, 1786, p. 156, No. 3411. China.

Conus deburghiae Sowerby, 1858, p. 2, pl. 1, fig. 6, 7. Moluccas.

Loc. Moluccas.

Remarks. In our series from the above locality, one specimen is of the *deburghiae* variety, but apparently the same species.

CORONAXIS ARANEOSUS (Solander).

Conus araneosus Solander, 1786, p. 76, No. 1714; p. 106, No. 2328. Hab.?

Loc. Philippines.

Remarks. Kenyon series with the above locality range up to 70 mm. in height.

CORONAXIS NICOBARICUS (Bruguère).

Conus nicobaricus Bruguère, 1792, p. 612. Grandes Indes.

Conus peplum Sowerby, 1858, p. 3, pl. 1, fig. 13 and pl. 17, fig. 408. Red Sea.

Conus vidua Reeve, 1843, pl. 8, fig. 45. Capul.

Loc. Andaman Island. Nicobar.

Remarks. Specimens from the above localities appear distinct from *araneosus*.

CORONAXIS MARCHIONATUS (Hinds).

Conus marchionatus Hinds, 1843, p. 256. Marquesas.

Conus eudoxus Tryon, 1883, Man. Conch., p. 10, pl. 27, fig. 3. Hab.?

Loc. Marquesas Island.

Remarks. The species is represented by four adult typical specimens showing little variation.

CORONAXIS BANDANUS (Bruguière).

Conus bandanus Bruguière, 1792, p. 611. Banda Island.

Loc. Philippines. Banda Island. China Strait, Papua (Elliott).

Remarks. A Philippine Island specimen is 90 mm. in height.

Genus RHOMBUS Montfort.

Rhombus Montfort, 1810, 2, p. 403.

Genotype: *Conus imperialis* Linné, 1758. Hab.?

Remarks. Coronate shells with straight sides, interrupted spiral lines and sometimes a couple of irregular spiral bands.

RHOMBUS IMPERIALIS (Linné).

Conus imperialis Linné, 1758, p. 712. Hab.?

Conus fuscatus Born, 1780, p. 147. Mauritius.

Conus viridulus Lamarek, 1810, p. 31. Oc. Austral.

Loc. Brooker Island. Philippines. New Caledonia. Mauritius. Fiji.

RHOMBUS ZONATUS (Bruguière).

Conus zonatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 613. Ocean Asiatique.

Loc. Andaman Island. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. This appears to be distinct from *imperialis*.

GROUP C.

Genus VIRROCONUS Iredale.

Virroconus Iredale, 1930, p. 80.

Genotype: *Conus ebraeus* Linné, 1758. India.

Remarks. Shell short, wide and thick, spire a little coronated and rather elate; surface weakly spirally lirate, lirae coarser towards the base; typical colouration of semi-lunate to rectangular large black maculations forming three interrupted spiral bands on the body whorl, on a white background.

VIRROCONUS EBRAEUS (Linné).

Conus ebraeus Linné, 1758, p. 715. India.

Conus hebraeus Born, 1780, p. 159. Hab.?

Loc. Manus. New Britain. Lord Howe Island. Funafuti. Mauritius. Solomon Islands. Bougainville. Hawaii. Fiji. Misima. Queensland. Philippines.

Remarks. The Rev. H. K. Bartlett says that this species of cone and the Money Cowry *Monetaria moneta* are "the commonest objects on the beach at Misima."

VIRROCONUS CHALDAEUS (Bolten).

Cucullus chaldaeus Röding, 1798, 2, p. 42. Hab.?

Conus vermiculatus Lamarek, 1810, p. 34. Seas of Asia.

Loc. Mauritius. Fiji. Lord Howe Island. Manus. Queensland.

Remarks. This species is distinguished from *ebraeus* by the vermiculate black colour pattern and the stronger sculpture.

VIRROCONUS CORONATUS (Gmelin).

Conus coronatus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3389. Hab.?

Conus miliaris Bruguière, 1792, p. 629. China.

Conus tiaratus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 25, fig. 10. Galapagos.

Conus abbreviatus Reeve, 1843, pl. 16, sp. 86. Sandwich Is.

Conus aristophanes Sowerby, 1858, fig. 81, 82. Sandwich Is.

Conus minimus Born, 1780, p. 156. In Indiis. Not *minimus* Linné, 1758.

Loc. Manus. Nila, Hawaii. Kenyon Collection. Fiji. Singapore, Philippines. Sandwich Islands. Northern Territory. Murray Island. North West Islet, Capricorn Group.

Remarks. A variable species. Our specimens of "*barbadensis*" from the West Indies are very like the variety "*aristophanes*." Also recorded from Geraldton, Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales.

VIRROCONUS CITRINUS (Gmelin).

Conus citrinus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3389. Curacas (Curacas, Venezuela). Not Kiener, 1849.

Conus mus Bruguière, 1792, p. 630. Guadeloupe, West Indies.

Conus barbadensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 632. Barbados, Guadeloupe and Santo Domingo.

Conus magellanicus Bruguière, 1792, p. 633. Martinique.

Conus jamaicensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 700. Jamaica.

Conus lubeckianus Bernardi, 1861, p. 169, pl. 6, fig. 7-8, Guadeloupe.

Conus minutus Reeve, 1864, pl. 47, fig. 259. St. Vincent. Not Röding, 1798, or Schröter, 1803.

Loc. Honduras. Florida. Bahamas. San Diego, California.

Remarks. Bruguière, 1792, p. 633 changed the type locality given by Favanne as Martinique to the Straits of Magellan which Clench, 1942, p. 7, points out was certainly in error.

VIRROCONUS PIPERATUS (Dillwyn).

Conus piperatus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 401. East Indies.

Conus punctatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 628. African Ocean. Not *punctatus* Gmelin, 1791.

Loc. West Africa. Sumatra.

VIRROCONUS MACULIFERUS (Sowerby).

Conus maculiferus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 29, fig. 23. Red Sea.

Loc. Red Sea.

VIRROCONUS ENCAUSTUS (Kiener).

Conus encaustus Kiener, 1846, p. 54, pl. 14, fig. 2. Hab.?

Loc. Marquesas. Kenyon Collection.

VIRROCONUS GENUANUS (Linné).

Conus genuanus Linné, 1758, p. 714. Hab.?

Conus taeniatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 628. North America, China.

Conus papilio Linné, 1767, p. 1168. Hab.?

Loc. Western Africa. Aden. Kenyon Collection.

VIRROCONUS CEYLANENSIS (Bruguière).

Conus ceylanensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 636. Ceylon.

Conus ceylonensis Dillwyn, 1817, p. 407, No. 100. Ceylon.

Conus nanus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 24, fig. 6. Lord Hood's Island.

Conus acutus Sowerby, 1858, p. 16, pl. 6, fig. 142. Ceylon.

Loc. Ceylon. Funafuti. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. Recorded from Queensland.

VIRROCONUS SPONSALIS (Bruguière).

Conus nux Broderip, 1833, Proc. Zool. Soc., p. 54. Gallapagos.

Conus sponsalis Bruguière, 1792, p. 635. St. George Isles.

Loc. Gulf of California.

VIRROCONUS MUSICUS (Bruguière).

Conus musicus Bruguière, 1792, p. 629. China.

Conus mighelsi Kiener, 1850, p. 352. La mer des Indes.

Loc. Duke of York Group. East Cape, Papua. Manus. Fitzroy Island, Queensland.

VIRROCONUS PONTIFICALIS (Lamarek).

Conus pontificalis Lamarek, 1810, p. 38. (Tasmania) error.

Conus pontificalis Delessert, 1841, Recueil, pl. 40, fig. 15.

Loc. Broome. Geraldton. Carnarvon. Ellenbrook. Yallingup. Shark Bay.

Remarks. This Western Australian species was first incorrectly recorded from Tasmania, but later, and correctly listed by Hedley from Monte Bello Island, Exmouth Gulf. A large and typical specimen agreeing exactly with Delessert's figure, taken at Yallingup measures 39 mm. in height and 22 mm. in diameter.

Genus PUNCTICULIS Swainson.

Puncticulis Swainson, 1840, p. 311.

Genotype: *Conus arcuatus* Bruguière, 1792. Philippines.

Remarks. Short, stout thick, somewhat swollen shells with numerous small spots and coronated spire.

PUNCTICULIS ARENATUS (Bruguière).

Conus arenatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 621. Philippines.

Conus mesokatharos Tryon, 1883, p. 18, pl. 27, fig. 2. Hab.?

Loc. Mauritius. Ceylon. Manus. Brooker Island. Fiji. New Caledonia. Torres Straits. Claremont Island. Philippines. Queensland. Claremont Islands.

Remarks. *Conus mesokatharos* is probably a juvenile of *arenatus*.

PUNCTICULIS ZEYLANICUS (Gmelin).

Conus zeylanicus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3389. Hab.?

Conus obesus Bruguière, 1792, p. 623. East Indies.

Loc. Ceylon. Kenyon Collection.

PUNCTICULIS STERCUS-MUSCARIUM (Linné).

Conus stercus-muscarium Linné, 1758, p. 715. Asia.

Loc. Manus. Misima. Brooker Island. Ceylon. North Australia. New Britain. Solomon Islands. Queensland.

PUNCTICULIS PULICARIUS (Bruguière).

Conus pulicarius Bruguière, 1792, p. 622. Pacific Ocean.

Conus fustigatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 623. Indian Ocean.

Loc. Brooker Island, Rossell Island. Anse Vata, New Caledonia. Queensland. Ceylon. Philippines.

PUNCTICULIS VAUTERI (Kiener).

Conus vauteri Kiener, 1850, p. 350, pl. 100, fig. 3. Hab.?

Loc. Marquesas Island. New Caledonia.

GROUP D.

Genus STEPHANOCONUS Mörch.

Stephanoconus Mörch, p. 65.

Genotype: *Conus nebulosus* Bruguière, 1792. Hab.? = *Conus regius* Gmelin, 1791.

Hab.? Not *nebulosus* Gmelin, 1791.

Remarks. Shell thick, regularly conical, rather sharply angled at the shoulder, spire concavely elevated, tuberculate, closely spirally striate; typical colouration of a nebulous pattern, with a tendency to form bands.

STEPHANOCONUS REGIUS (Gmelin).

Conus regius Gmelin, 1791, p. 3379. Hab.?

Conus leucostictus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3388. Oceano americano.

Conus insularis Gmelin, 1791, p. 3389. Hab.?

Cucullus coronacivica Röding, 1798, p. 38. Hab.?

Conus cedonulli carrassaviensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 602. Curacao.

Conus cedonuli trinitarius Bruguière, 1792, p. 603. Trinidad.

Conus nebulosa Bruguière, 1792, p. 606. Hab.? Not *nebulosa* Gmelin, 1791.

Conus cedonulli martinicanus Bruguière, 1792, p. 603. Martinique.

Conus armillatus Adams, 1850, p. 59.

Conus cedonulli caracanus Bruguière, 1792, p. 603. Caracas (Venezuela).

Conus cedonulli grenadensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 603. Grenada.

Conus cques Bruguière, 1792, p. 705. Coast of Florida.

Loc. West Indies. Kenyon Collection. Barbados. Gulf of California.

Remarks. There are numerous varieties and subspecies in this complex species.

STEPHANOCONUS AURANTIUS (Bruguière).

Conus aurantius Bruguière, 1792, p. 606. Indian Ocean.

Loc. Moluccas. Amboina. Kenyon Collection.

STEPHANOCONUS VARIUS (Linné).

Conus varius, 1758, p. 715. Hab.?

Conus interruptus Wood, 1828, p. 8, pl. 3, fig. 2. Hab.?

Conus pulchellus Sowerby, 1834, pt. 54, fig. 61. Fremantle. Not *pulchellus* Swainson, 1822.

Conus hevassi Adams, 1853, p. 118. New name for *pulchellus* Sowerby.

Conus huassi Weinkauff, 1874, p. 252. Emend. for *hevassi*.

Loc. Broome, Shark Bay, Western Australia. Philippines. Moluccas. Fiji.

STEPHANOCONUS MOLUCCENSIS (Küster).

Conus moluccensis Küster, 1838, p. 121, pl. 23, fig. 4, 5. Moluccas.

Conus proximus Sowerby, 1859, p. 429, pl. 49, fig. 1. Hab.?

Conus pulcher Adams, 1854, p. 117, New Caledonia.

Conus stainforthii Reeve, 1843, pl. 1, sp. 1. Hab.?

Loc. Moluccas.

STEPHANOCONUS SUPERSSCRIPTUS (Sowerby).

Conus superscriptus Sowerby, 1877, p. 753, pl. 75, fig. 4. Madagascar.

Loc. A single specimen probably from the type locality.

STEPHANOCONUS BRUNNEUS (Wood).

Conus brunneus Wood, 1828, p. 8, pl. 3, fig. 1. Hab.?

Conus diadema Sowerby, 1834, pt. 56-57, fig. 88. Hab.?

Loc. Galapagos Island. Changame Island, Panama Bay.

STEPHANOCONUS GLADIATOR (Broderip).

Conus gladiator Broderip, 1833, p. 55. Panama.

Loc. Kenyon Collection "West Coast of Central America." Panama.

STEPHANOCONUS PRINCEPS (Linné).

Conus princeps Linné, 1758, p. 713. Hab.?

Conus regius Bruguière, 1792, p. 617. Indian Ocean.

Conus lineolatus Valenciennes, 1832, p. 336. Acapulco.

Loc. San Francisquito Island, Gulf of California.

Remarks. Typical examples of the "*regius*" variety with the wide longitudinal lines seem different from the fine lined "*lineolatus*" variety.

STEPHANOCONUS SUFFUSUS (Sowerby).

Conus suffusus Sowerby, 1870, p. 225, pl. 22, fig. 9. New Caledonia.

Conus noumeensis Crosse, 1872, 20, p. 155. Noumea.

Loc. Kenyon Collection "New Caledonia."

Remarks. A series from "California" appear to be the same species. They are like a unicoloured "*lineolatus*." There is a Kenyon specimen labelled "Type specimen *Conus noumeensis* Brazier, Anse Vata, Noumea, New Caledonia." The label is attached to the specimen, but the shell has nothing to do with this species and is *chenii*.

STEPHANOCONUS CABRITTI (Bernardi).

Conus cabritti Bernardi, 1858, p. 337, pl. 13, fig. 2. New Caledonia.

Conus taylorianus Smith, 1880, p. 480. Australia?

Loc. New Caledonia.

Genus CHELYCONUS Mörch.

Chelyconus Mörch, 1852, p. 9.

Genotype: *Conus testudinarius* Bruguière, 1792. Surinam. = *Conus ranunculus* Bruguière, 1792. American Ocean.

Remarks. Spire somewhat elevated, convex, striate, body whorl bulbous, spirally striate. The genotype is the first species listed by Mörch after the introduction of the genus.

CHELYCONUS RANUNCULUS (Bruguière).

Conus ranunculus Bruguière, 1792, p. 671. American Ocean.

Conus testudinarius Bruguière, 1792, p. 694. Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Conus informis Bruguière, 1792, p. 99. American Ocean. Not Reeve, 1843.

Conus portoricanus Bruguière, 1792, p. 714. Puerto Rico.

Conus puertoricanus Krebs, 1864, p. 6. West Indies. Error for *portoricanus*.

Conus barathrum Röding, 1798, p. 43. Hab.?

Conus flammeus Röding, 1798, p. 44. Hab.? Not Lamarek, 1810.

Conus narcissus Lamarek, 1810, p. 281. American Ocean.

Conus caeruleus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 368. St. Thomas. Not Schroter, 1803.

Conus caeruleus Küster, 1838, p. 85, pl. 14, fig. 3-4. St. Thomas.

Conus aspersus Sowerby, 1933, pt. 28, fig. 16. Hab.?

Loc. West Indies. West Africa. Philippines. Cape Verde Islands. Manus.

CHELYCONUS PURPURASCENS (Sowerby).

Conus purpurascens Sowerby, 1833, pt. 25, fig. 13, 13x. Panama.

Conus regalitatis Sowerby, 1834, pt. 56, 57, fig. 87. Real Ilejos.

Conus comptus Gould, 1853, pt. 387, pl. 14, fig. 23. Santa Barbara.

Loc. Panama. Perlas Islands.

Remarks. A specimen bearing the name *regalitatis* Sowerby belongs to the species *purpurascens*, of which it is apparently a synonym.

CHELYCONUS FULMEN (Reeve).

Conus fulmen Reeve, 1843, pl. 39, sp. 215. Capul.

Loc. Japan.

CHELYCONUS WORCESTERI (Brazier).

Conus (Chelyconus) worcesteri Brazier, 1891, p. 276, pl. 19, fig. 4. Island of Mauritius.

Loc. Mauritius.

Remarks. Holotype reg. no. D. 6178, S.A. Museum. The Kenyon label bears no locality though the specimen is certainly Brazier's holotype agreeing exactly with Brazier's figure. It is a perfect specimen with operculum and seems to bear some resemblance to *Chelyconus fulmen* Reeve.

CHELYCONUS CATUS (Bruguère).

Conus catus Bruguère, 1792, p. 707. Martinique.

Loc. Sandwich Island. Fiji. Manus. Tahiti. Kenyon Collection. St. Domingo, Martinique, and even Isle de France. Caloundra, Queensland.

CHELYCONUS ACHATINUS (Bruguère).

Conus achatinus Bruguère, 1792, p. 671. Indian Ocean.

Loc. Manus. New Hebrides. Ceylon. Fiji. Kenyon Collection. East Coast Papua. Brooker Island. Port Darwin, Fannie Bay, Bowen, North Australia, Melville Island.

CHELYCONUS MONACHUS (Linné).

Conus monachus Linné, 1758, p. 714. Hab.?

Conus superstriatus Sowerby, 1858, p. 37, pl. 13 (199), fig. 282. Hab.?

Loc. Kenyon Collection. Solomon Island. Loyalty Islands. Misima. Moluccas. Fiji.

Remarks. A specimen labelled *Conus superstriatus* in the Kenyon Collection is conspecific with *monachus*.

CHELYCONUS FROSTIANA (Brazier).

Conus frostiana Brazier, 1898, p. 781. Solomon Islands.

Loc. Solomon Islands.

Remarks. Holotype D. 6170. The specimen has the name locality and the words "type specimen" in Brazier's handwriting. It is a young specimen in all probability closely related if not synonymous with *monachus*.

CHELYCONUS BARBARA (Brazier).

Conus barbara Brazier, 1898. Solomon Islands.

Loc. Solomon Islands.

Remarks. Holotype D. 6176 from the Kenyon Collection. Probably a worn and damaged *monachus*.

CHELYCONUS CERINUS (Reeve).

Conus cerinus Reeve, 1848, pl. 3, sp. 283. Mindanao.

Loc. Philippines.

Remarks. Two typical specimens in the Kenyon Collection.

Genus LAUTOCONUS Monterosato.

Lautoconus Monterosato, 1923, p. 107.

Genotype: *Conus mediterraneus* Bruguière, 1792. Mediterranean.

Remarks. *Lautoconus* was introduced as a new section, but is here used generically.

LAUTOCONUS MEDITERRANEUS (Bruguière).

Conus mediterraneus Bruguière, 1792, p. 701. Mediterranean.

Loc. Mediterranean. Kenyon Collection. Tangier.

Remarks. A great number of synonyms and varietal names are placed under this specific name, and many of them are represented in this collection.

GROUP E.

Genus LEPTOCONUS Swainson.

Leptoconus Swainson, 1840, p. 312.

Genotype: *Conus amadis* Gmelin, 1791. Hab.?

Remarks. Shell with spirally striate, channelled, concavely elevated, sharp pointed spire; shoulder angle sharp; lower part of body-whorl punctured, grooved.

LEPTOCONUS AMADIS (Gmelin).

Conus amadis Gmelin, 1791, p. 3388. Hab.?

Loc. Moluccas. Kenyon Collection. Java, Ceylon.

LEPTOCONUS AMMIRALIS (Linné).

Conus ammiralis Linné, 1758, p. 713. Oc. Americae Merid.

Loc. Moluccas. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. There is a number of subspecies. East Indian, not West Atlantic. Fiji.

LEPTOCONUS AMMIRALIS TEMMES Iredale.

Leptoconus ammiralis temmes Iredale, 1930, p. 80. North West Isle, Capricorn Group.

Loc. North West Isle, Capricorn Group.

Remarks. One specimen taken by W. J. Kimber.

LEPTOCONUS ARCHITHALASSUS (Solander).

Conus archithalassus Solander, 1786, p. 189, no. 4017. Amboina.

Loc. Mauritius.

Remarks. This typical single specimen No. 42 of the Kenyon Collection approaches *temnes* Iredale in shape but has a different colour pattern. The name and locality on the label are Sowerby's, who probably supplied the shell.

LEPTOCONUS MONILE (Bruguière).

Conus monile Bruguière, 1792, p. 646. Indian Ocean.

Loc. Manus. Philippines. Ceylon.

LEPTOCONUS MALDIVUS (Bruguière).

Conus maldivus (Bruguière), 1792, p. 644. Maldivé Island.

Loc. Ceylon. Maldivé Island. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. Colouration partaking somewhat of both *generalis* and *monile*.

LEPTOCONUS MALACANUS (Bruguière).

Conus malacanus Bruguière, 1792, p. 645. Straits of Malacca.

Loc. Malacca.

LEPTOCONUS SIEBALDI (Reeve).

Conus siebaldi Reeve, 1848, pl. 1, fig. 269. Japan.

Conus rarimaculatus Sowerby, 1870, p. 257, pl. 22, fig. 4. China Seas.

Loc. Kenyon Collection, "Japan."

LEPTOCONUS GENERALIS (Linné).

Conus generalis Linné, 1767, p. 1166. India Orientali.

Conus spiroglossus Deshayes, 1863, p. 135, pl. 8, fig. 13, 14. Reunion.

Loc. Manus. Moluccas. Fiji. New Caledonia. Brooker Island. Ceylon. Red Sea. Queensland, Darnley Island.

Remarks. South Pacific specimens are stouter with less bright and less contrasting colour pattern.

LEPTOCONUS THALASSIARCHUS (Sowerby).

Conus thalassiarthus Sowerby, 1834, pt. 56, 57, fig. 80, 85. Luzon.

Conus castrensis Gould, 1843, p. 138. Hab.?

Loc. Kenyon Collection "Philippines".

Remarks. In Gould's *Otia Conchologica*, 1862, there is in brackets the statement "This is the *C. thalassiarthus* Reeve, 1843," following the reprinted description of *castrensis* Gould.

LEPTOCONUS ACUMINATUS (Bruguière).

Conus acuminatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 688. Mers des grandes Indes.

Conus insignis Sowerby, 1833, pt. 28, fig. 17. Hab.?

Conus textilis Kiener, 1850, p. 333, pl. 103, fig. 5. Hab.?

Conus nodulosus Sowerby, 1864. Swan River.

Loc. Red Sea.

Remarks. I have not recognized Sowerby's species amongst Western Australian shells.

LEPTOCONUS EMARGINATUS (Reeve).

Conus emarginatus Reeve, 1844, pl. 43, sp. 232. Pacific Ocean.

Conus arcuatus Gray, 1839, p. 119, pl. 36, fig. 22. Pacific Ocean, not *arcuatus* Broderip and Sowerby, 1829.

Conus clerii Reeve, 1844, pl. 43, fig. 229. Brazil.

Loc. Brazil.

Remarks. Differs from *clerii* only in the lack of striae on the upper portion of the body whorl and its more concave sides. *L. lentiginosus* is a narrow shell with more convex sides though it has been considered a variant by some.

LEPTOCONUS NOBILIS (Linné).

Conus nobilis Linné, 1758, p. 714. Hab.?

Conus cordigerus Sowerby, 1866, p. 329, pl. 21 (207), fig. 498. Philippines.

Conus victor Broderip, 1842, p. 54. Hab.?

Loc. Andaman Island.

LEPTOCONUS WEINKAUFFI (Lobbecke).

Conus weinkauffi Lobbecke, 1822, p. 90, figured op. cit., p. 188, pl. 4, fig. 1-3. New Caledonia.

Loc. New Caledonia.

LEPTOCONUS SPLENDIDULUS (Sowerby).

Conus splendidulus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 37, fig. 53. Indian Ocean.

Conus luctificus Reeve, 1848, pl. 2, sp. 280. Hab.?

Loc. Aden.

LEPTOCONUS FULMINEUS (Gmelin).

Conus fulmineus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3388. Hab.?

Conus fulgurans Bruguière, 1792, p. 687. Grandes Indes.

Conus eximius Reeve, 1849, pl. 4, sp. 256. Moluccas.

Loc. Queensland.

LEPTOCONUS LENTIGINOSUS (Reeve).

Conus lentiginosus Reeve, 1844, pl. 44, sp. 245. Hab.?

Loc. Bombay.

LEPTOCONUS CENTURIO (Born).

Conus centurio Born, 1780, p. 153, pl. 7, fig. 10. Hab.?

Loc. "West Indies," Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, was selected as type locality by Clench, 1944, p. 24.

LEPTOCONUS CANDIDUS (Kiener).

Conus candidus Kiener, 1848, p. 214, pl. 97, fig. 1. Hab.?

Conus floridensis Sowerby, 1870, 256, pl. 22, fig. 11. Florida.

Loc. Florida?

Remarks. Clench, 1944, p. 39, writes "This species has frequently been referred to as an earlier name for both *floridanus* Gabb and *pealii* Green. It may well be related, but is certainly not either of these species." I had previously allowed this species in my notes as a prior name for *floridanus*.

LEPTOCONUS STEARNSII (Conrad).

Conus stearnsii Conrad, 1869, p. 104, pl. 10, fig. 1. Florida.

Loc. Florida.

LEPTOCONUS TRAVERSIANUS (Smith).

Conus traversianus Smith, 1875, p. 107, text fig. Hab.?

Loc. Kenyon Collection. Aden.

Remarks. The Kenyon Collection specimens are smaller than the type, those from Aden adult and normal in size.

LEPTOCONUS JASPIDEUS (Gmelin).

Conus jaspideus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3387. Hab.?

Conus duvali Bernardi, 1862, p. 404, pl. 13, fig. 3. Guadeloupe.

Conus pusio Bruguière, 1792, p. 710. West Indies.

Conus psalii Green, 1830, p. 123, pl. 3, fig. 3. Key Vache (Vaca), Florida.

Conus acutimarginatus Sowerby, 1866, p. 328, pl. 288, fig. 640-641. Hab.?

Conus beddomei Sowerby, 1901, p. 101, pl. 9, fig. 1. West Indies.

Conus boubeeae Sowerby, 1903, p. 76, pl. 5, fig. 5. Hab.?

Loc. Venezuela.

LEPTOCONUS REGULARIS (Sowerby).

Conus regularis Sowerby, 1833, pt. 29, fig. 29. Central America and Panama.

Conus recurvus Broderip, 1833, p. 54. Monte Christi.

Conus syriacus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 36, fig. 45. Not Röding 1798.

Conus dispar Sowerby, 1933, pt. 37, fig. 57. Hab.?

Loc. Mazatlan. Panama.

LEPTOCONUS SPURIUS (Gmelin).

Conus spurius Gmelin, 1791, p. 3396. Hab.?

Conus proteus var. B., Bruguière, 1792, p. 682. Santo Domingo and Guadeloupe.

Conus leoninus Bruguière, 1792, p. 683. Mexico to Brazil. Not *leoninus* Gmelin, 1791.

Cucullus ferugineus Röding, 1798, p. 41. Hab.?

Cucullus syriacus Röding, 1798, p. 41. Hab.?

Cucullus quadratus Röding, 1798, p. 41. Hab.?

Conus ochraceus Lamarek, 1810, p. 275. Hab.?

Conus characteristicus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 367. St. Bartholomew.

Loc. Sanibel, Florida.

Genus DAUCICONUS nov.

Genotype: *Conus daucus* Bruguière, 1792. West Indies.

This genus is introduced for the species grouped around the *Conus daucus*, *crmineus*, *planorbis*, *vitulinus* series and may represent more than one genus. Shell straight sided, rather acutely angled at the shoulder; spire moderately elate and smooth; unicoloured, maculated or with interrupted banding; body whorl striate towards the base.

Remarks. Differing from *Leptoconus* in the shape of the spire, which is acute with straight sides and not peculiarly elongate at the tip as in that genus.

DAUCICONUS DAUCUS (Bruguière).

Conus daucus Bruguière, 1792, p. 651. West Indies.

Conus mamillaris Green, 1830, p. 123, pl. 3, fig. 6. Florida.

Conus daucus luteus Krebs, 1864, p. 4, *nom. nud.* West Indies.

Conus arausiensis "Chemnitz" Reeve, 1843, pl. 20, fig. 114. Sea of America.

Loc. West Indies.

DAUCICONUS ERMINEUS (Born).

Conus crmineus Born, 1780, p. 159. In Indiis.

Conus lithoglyphis Reeve, 1843, pl. 4, sp. 20. Ticao.

Conus lacinulatus Kiener, 1850, p. 312, pl. 108, fig. 2. Hab.?

Conus carpenteri Crosse, 1865, p. 302, pl. 9, fig. 1. New Guinea.

Loc. Ticao. Mauritius. Madagascar. Panavaravara Island. Kenyon Collection, "Philippines."

DAUCICONUS SUTOREANUS (Weinkauff).

Conus sutorcanus Weinkauff, 1875, p. 311, pl. 56, fig. 5, 6. Mauritius.

Loc. Loyalty Islands.

DAUCICONUS CIRCUMACTUS (Iredale).

Conus circumactus Iredale, 1929, p. 281, for *cinctus* Swainson.

Conus pulchellus Swainson, 1822, pl. 114. Amboyna. Not *pulchellus* Röding, 1798.

Conus cinctus Swainson, 1822, p. 110. Hab.? Not *cinctus* Bosc, 1801.

Loc. Philippines. Mauritius. Queensland.

DAUCICONUS CHENTUI (Crosse).

Conus chentui Crosse, 1857, p. 381, pl. 11, fig. 3, 4. New Caledonia.

Conus loebbeckeanus Weinkauff, 1873, p. 221, pl. 36, fig. 3, 4. Hab.?

Loc. New Caledonia, Omida, Anse Vata, Noumea.

Remarks. Our specimens are typical and agree with the figures of both the above species.

DAUCICONUS VITULINUS (Bruguière).

Conus vitulinus Bruguière, 1792, p. 648. Indian Ocean.

Loc. Queensland. Philippines. Fiji. Kenyon Collection, "Ceylon." East Cape, east coast New Guinea.

DAUCICONUS PLANORBIS (Born).

Conus planorbis Born, 1780, p. 164, pl. 7, fig. 13, 14. Hab.?

Conus connectens Adams, 1854, p. 136. China.

Loc. Cambridge Gulf. Queensland. Fiji. Philippines. Indian Ocean.

Remarks. Specimens identified as *senator* Linné 1758 appear to be the same species. However, it is generally recognized that *senator* is unidentifiable. Linné described the species too briefly and without locality. There is no authentic figure. The species has been referred to *Rhizoconus* by some authors.

DAUCICONUS LINEATUS (Bruguière).

Conus lineatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 645. Indian Ocean.

Loc. Philippines. Queensland, Townsville. Fiji.

Remarks. Chemnitz and others have been quoted as authors of the above species. The name *notatus* Tomlin 1937 was introduced for *lineatus* Borson 1820, and there is a prior *lineatus* Solander 1766. The present species may require a new name.

DAUCICONUS FURVUS (Reeve).

Conus furvus Reeve, 1843, p. 13, sp. 69. Ticao.

Conus lignarius Reeve, 1843, pl. 24, sp. 136. Port Sacloban, Leyte Island.

Conus buxeus Reeve, 1844, pl. 47, sp. 265. Hab.? Not *buxeus* Röding 1798.

Conus cecilæ Kiener, 1850, p. 286, pl. 98, fig. 4 and pl. 107, fig. 3. China Seas.

Loc. Philippines. Miri, Sarawak.

DAUCICONUS AUGUR (Solander).

Conus augur Solander, 1786, p. 44, No. 1046. Hab.?

Loc. Ceylon.

DAUCICONUS KERMADECENSIS (Iredale).

Conus kermadecensis Iredale 1913, p. 227, pl. 9, fig. 15, 16. Sunday Island.

Loc. Sunday Island, Kermadec Group.

Remarks. A specimen in this collection is marked "Type specimen Kenyon Coll. 420." It is a perfect specimen of this species but certainly not the type, and measures 45 mm. in length, not 55 mm. It apparently belongs to this genus and to the "*planorbis*" type.

Genus PIONOCONUS Mörch.

Pionoconus Mörch, 1852, p. 70.

Genotype: *Conus magus* Linné, 1758. Hab.?

Remarks. Shell with spire moderate in height, striate, body whorl long and rather cylindrical, closely striate below; clouded colouration.

PIONOCONUS MAGUS (Linné).

Conus magus Linné, 1758, p. 716. Hab.?

Conus circæ Chemnitz, 1795, pl. 183, fig. 1778, 1779. Molucca Islands. Described by Sowerby 1858, p. 39, pl. 21, (207), fig. 513, 514, pl. 22, (208), fig. 525. Philippines.

Conus clandestinus Chemnitz, 1788, pl. 140, fig. 1296. Cited by Reeve 1849 p. 2, as a synonym of *magus*.

Conus indicus Chemnitz, 1788, pl. 140, fig. 1295, cited by Weinkauff 1874, p. 265, as var. of *magus*.

Conus tenellus Chemnitz, 1795, pl. 183, fig. 1782, 1783. Molucca Islands.

Conus raphanus Bruguière 1792, p. 722. Indian Ocean.

Conus carinatus Swainson, 1822, pl. 112, "Asiatic Ocean."

Conus ustulatus Reeve, 1844, sp. 239. New Holland.

Conus epistomium Reeve, 1844, sp. 227. Mauritius.

Conus epistomoides Weinkauff, 1875, Lief. 233, p. 315, pl. 57, fig. 5, 6. East Africa?

Conus striolatus Kiener, 1849, p. 266, pl. 105, fig. 1. Hab.?

Conus borneensis Sowerby, 1866, p. 239, pl. 28 (289), fig. 648. Borneo.

Conus frauenfeldi Crosse, 1865, p. 307, pl. 10, fig. 1, 1a. Madagascar.

Conus assimilis Adams, 1854, p. 118. Australia.

Conus consul Boivin, 1864, p. 33, pl. 1, fig. 5, 6. Hab.?

Conus lizardensis Crosse, 1865, p. 305, pl. 9, fig. 5. Lizard Island, North-East Australia.

Loc. Manus. East Cape, east coast New Guinea. Philippines. Caroline Islands. Queensland. Torres Straits. Broome. New Caledonia. Madagascar. Mapoon, Gulf of Carpentaria.

Remarks. Smith 1876 and later Tomlin 1937 misquoted *tenellus* Chemnitz 1795 as "*fenellus*". A long series bearing most of the above names as varieties is in our collection and they show a considerable but intergrading variation.

PIONOCONUS CONSORS (Sowerby).

Conus consors Sowerby, 1833, pt. 36, fig. 42. Philippines.

Conus anceps Adams, 1854, p. 119. Moluccas.

Conus innexus Adams, 1854, p. 118. Natal.

Conus daullei Crosse, 1858, p. 119, pl. 2, fig. 2, 2a. Mazotte.

Loc. Moluccas. Philippines. New Caledonia. Miri, Sarawak. Cambridge Gulf. Northern Territory. Singapore.

PIONOCONUS MERCATOR (Linné).

Conus mercator Linné, 1758, p. 715. Hab.?

Loc. Kenyon Collection. West Africa.

PIONOCONUS TIMORENSIS (Bruguière).

Conus timorensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 731. Grandes Indes.

Loc. Timor. Mauritius. East Cape, east coast of New Guinea.

PIONOCONUS INSCRIPTUS (Reeve).

Conus inscriptus Reeve, 1843, pl. 29, sp. 164. Hab.?

Conus keatii Sowerby, 1858, p. 34, pl. 20 (206), fig. 479. Seychelles.

Loc. Aden. Kenyon Collection.

PIONOCONUS SUTURATUS (Reeve).

Conus suturatus Reeve, 1844, pl. 45, sp. 250. Hab.?

Loc. Queensland.

PIONOCONUS PERTUSUS (Bruguière).

Conus pertusus Bruguière, 1792, p. 686. Grandes Indes.

Conus festivus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 413. Molluccas.

Conus amabilis Lamarek, 1810, Ann. du Mus. Hist. Nat. (Paris), 15, p. 125.

Hab.?

Loc. Mauritius. Philippines.

PIONOCONUS JANUS (Bruguière).

Conus janus Bruguière, 1792, p. 690. Indian Ocean.

Loc. China. Seychelles Islands. Mauritius. Kenyon Collection.

PIONOCONUS ANDAMANENSIS (Smith).

Conus andamanensis Smith, 1878, p. 804, pl. 50, fig. 1, 1a. Port Blair.

Loc. Andaman Islands.

PIONOCONUS ERYTHRAENSIS (Reeve).

Conus erythraensis Reeve, pl. 24, sp. 137. Hab.?

Conus induratus Reeve, 1849, pl. 7, sp. 268. Red Sea.

Conus piperitus Reeve, 1844, pl. 43, sp. 230.

Conus dillwynii Reeve, 1849, p. 2. New name for *piperitus* Reeve, 1844. Not Dillwyn 1817.

Conus quadratomaculatus Sowerby, 1866, p. 328, pl. 27 (288), fig. 637, 638. Hab.?

Conus saphirostoma Weinkauff, 1874, p. 268. New name for

Conus coccineus Sowerby, 1866, p. 329, pl. 289 (28), fig. 646. Hab.?

Loc. Red Sea.

PIONOCONUS CINEREUS (Bruguière).

Conus cinereus Bruguière, 1792, p. 673. Indian Ocean.

Conus nesus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 388. Eastern Seas.

Conus zebra Lamarek, 1810, p. 273. Hab.?

Conus blandfordianus Crosse, 1867, p. 66, pl. 2, fig. 1. Hab.?

Conus stramineus Lamarek, 1810, p. 273. Hab.?

Conus alveolus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 25, fig. 11. Hab.?

Conus gabrielii Kiener, 1850, p. 315, pl. 74, fig. 4. Hab.?

Loc. Manus. Philippines. Solomon Islands. Moluccas. North-West Australia.

PIONOCONUS PUNCTICULATUS (Bruguière).

Conus puncticulatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 702. China and West Indies.

Conus perplectus Sowerby, 1858, p. 20, pl. 14 (200), fig. 324. Gulf of California.

Loc. California. Panama. La Libertad, Ecuador.

PIONOCONUS INTERRUPTUS (Broderip and Sowerby).

Conus interruptus Broderip and Sowerby, 1829, near Mazatlan.

Conus mahogani Reeve, 1843, pl. 22, sp. 126. Salango.

Loc. Panama. South California. Mazatlan. West Columbia.

PIONOCONUS MOZAMBICUS (Bruguière).

Conus mozambicus Bruguière, 1792, p. 696. Mozambique.

Conus macei Crosse, 1865, p. 309, pl. 10, fig. 5. Vizagapatam.

Loc. Kenyon Collection. Mozambique.

PIONOCONUS LYNCEUS (Sowerby).

Conus lynceus Sowerby, 1858, p. 37, pl. 19 (205), fig. 469. Moluccas.

Loc. Red Sea.

PIONOCONUS INFRENATUS (Reeve).

Conus infrenatus Reeve, 1848, pl. 3, sp. 285. Hab.?

Loc. Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

PIONOCONUS COLUMBA (Bruguière).

Conus columba Bruguière, 1792, p. 709. Asiatic Ocean and Mauritius.

Loc. East Indies.

Remarks. Clench, 1944, p. 39 writes "There appears to be nothing in the Western Atlantic that agrees with this species."

PIONOCONUS NEPTUNOIDES (Smith).

Conus neptunoides Smith, 1880, p. 479, pl. 48, fig. 2. Australia.

Loc. "Australia". New Caledonia, Noumea.

PIONOCONUS VIRGATUS (Reeve).

Conus virgatus Reeve, 1849, p. 1. Hab.?

Loc. Western Coast of Central America.

PIONOCONUS MISER (Boivin).

Conus miser Boivin, 1864, p. 39, pl. 1, fig. 9. Cape Vert.

Loc. Cape Verde Islands.

PIONOCONUS ALGOENSIS (Sowerby).

Conus algoensis Sowerby, 1834, pt. 54, fig. 65. Algoa Bay.

Loc. Algoa Bay, South Africa.

GROUP F.

Genus PHASMACONUS Mörch.

Phasmaconus Mörch, 1852, p. 70.

Genotype: *Conus radiatus* Gmelin, 1791. Hab.?

Remarks. Spire elevated, striate, acute; body whorl typically unicoloured and not spirally banded; lower part of body whorl distantly strongly grooved.

PHASMACONUS RADIATUS (Gmelin).

Conus radiatus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3386. Hab.?

Conus martinianus Reeve, 1844, pl. 40, sp. 217. Luzon.

Loc. Moluccas. Miri, Sarawak. Fiji. Queensland. New Britain.

PHASMACONUS PARIUS (Reeve).

Conus parius Reeve, 1844, pl. 43, sp. 235. Hab.?

Loc. Moluccas. Fiji.

Remarks. Typical from Moluccas. Philippines. Queensland.

PHASMACONUS LIENARDI (Bernardi and Crosse).

Conus lienardi Bernardi and Crosse, 1861, p. 49, pl. 1, fig. 2. New Caledonia.

Loc. New Caledonia. Kenyon Collection. Fiji.

PHASMACONUS OCHROLEUCUS (Gmelin).

Conus ochroleucus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3391. Hab.?

Loc. New Ireland. Moluccas. Fiji.

Remarks. Specimens are in the Kenyon Collection as "*Conus fasciatus* Martyn." Finlay 1926 introduced the name *Leptoconus jocus* for Martyn's species. Recorded from Swan River, Western Australia.

GROUP G.

RHIZOCONUS Mörch.

Rhizoconus Mörch, 1852, p. 68.

Genotype: *Conus vexillum* Gmelin, 1791. Hab.?

Remarks. Shell large, rather thin, spire striate; yellowish or chestnut with an irregular white central band.

RHIZOCONUS VEXILLUM (Gmelin).

Conus vexillum Gmelin, 1791, p. 3397. Amboina.

Conus robillardi Bernardi, 1858, p. 182, pl. 7, fig. 2, 3. Hab.?

Loc. Brooker Island. Manus. Kenyon Collection. New Caledonia. North Australia. Queensland. Fiji.

RHIZOCONUS SUMATRENSIS (Bruguière).

Conus sumatrensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 655. East Indies.

Loc. Sumatra.

RHIZOCONUS NAMOCANUS (Bruguière).

Conus namocanus Bruguière, 1792, p. 712. Namoca Island, Pacific.

Conus badius Kiener, 1847, p. 89, pl. 33, fig. 3. Hab.?

Conus laccigatus Sowerby, 1858, p. 27, pl. 7, fig. 149, 150 and pl. 9, fig. 207. Mauritius.

Loc. Philippines.

RHIZOCONUS CONCOLOR (Sowerby).

Conus concolor Sowerby, 1834, pt. 54, fig. 59. New name for

Conus unicolor Sowerby, 1834, pt. 28, fig. 58. India.

Loc. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. Large, 120 mm. in height, unicoloured, chestnut, without colour bands.

RHIZOCONUS MILES (Linné).

Conus miles Linné, 1758, p. 713. India = Amboina.

Loc. Manus. Kenyon Collection. New Caledonia. Murray Island. North Australia. North-West Australia. East Coast Papua. Queensland. Fiji.

RHIZOCONUS CAPITANEUS (Linné).

Conus capitaneus Linné, 1758, p. 713. Asia.

Loc. Manus. West Indies. Hong Kong. Fitzroy Island, Queensland. Broome, North Australia. Torres Straits. Fiji. New South Wales.

RHIZOCONUS MUSTELINUS (Bruguière).

Conus mustelinus Bruguière, 1792, p. 654. Indian Ocean.

Conus sulphuratus Kiener, 1847, p. 130, pl. 66, fig. 3 and pl. 78, fig. 4. Hab.?

Loc. Philippines. Queensland. Fiji.

Remarks. Less distinctly banded than *capitaneus*. The species is regarded by Tryon 1884, 40, as a variety of *capitaneus*. He writes "The border-markings of the bands reduced to spots, the other revolving spots of the typical form absent. Clearly connected with the type by intermediate states."

RHIZOCONUS RATTUS (Bruguière).

Conus rattus Bruguière, 1792, p. 700. Mers d'Amerique.

Conus taitensis Bruguière, 1792, p. 713. Tahiti.

Conus viridis Sowerby, 1858, p. 20, pl. 5, fig. 102. Hab.?

Loc. New Hebrides. Tahiti. Kenyon Collection. Queensland. Fiji.

Remarks. Specimens in this collection from St. Francis Island, Corny Point, Daly Head, S.A., were identified by Hedley as "*Conus rattus*, a species common in the tropics, agree with a series from Fitzroy Island, Queensland." They are certainly not a *Floraconus*, but appear to be this species.

RHIZOCONUS CLASSARIUS (Bruguière).

Conus classarius Bruguière, 1792, p. 705. Indian Ocean.

Conus blainvilli Kiener, 1850, p. 358, pl. 111, fig. 1. Hab.?

Conus ruppelii Reeve, 1844, pl. 2, fig. 273. Sea.

Conus pazii Bernardi, 1857, p. 385, pl. 11, fig. 1, 2. Hab.?

Loc. Aden. Kenyon Collection.

RHIZOCONUS ARGILLACEOUS (Perry).

Conus argillaceus Perry, 1811, pl. 24, No. 6. East Indies.

Loc. Berbera, East Africa. Aden.

Remarks. Probably a variant of *classarius*.

RHIZOCONUS TRIGONUS (Reeve).

Conus trigonus Reeve, 1848, pl. 3, fig. 286. Hab.?

Conus aureolus Sowerby, 1858, fig. 395. Hab.?

Loc. Philippines. Gulf of Carpentaria, Mapoon. Queensland. Broome.

Remarks. There is a series of somewhat smaller shells in the Kenyon Collection with spiral colour lines, but in other respects typical *trigonus*. They are without locality, but quite peculiar variants. The height of our largest *trigonus* is 80 mm. and of the variant 60 mm. Tryon and Reeve both figure a small specimen, but Weinkauff's figure of *trigonus* agrees well with our specimens in size, shape and colour.

RHIZOCONUS COFFEA (Gmelin).

Conus coffeae Gmelin, 1791, p. 3388. Hab.?

Conus coffea Weinkauff, 1874, p. 260. Emend. for *Coffeae* Gmelin.

Conus excavatus Sowerby, 1866, p. 326, pl. 25, fig. 616. Hab.?

Conus fumigatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 704, Mers d'Amerique.

Conus incarnatus Reeve, 1844, pl. 41, sp. 221. Malacca.

Loc. Manus. Red Sea. Kenyon Collection.

RHIZOCONUS VITTATUS (Bruguière).

Conus vittatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 704. Indian Ocean.

Conus orion Broderip, 1833, p. 55. Real Ilejos.

Conus henoquei Bernardi, 1860, p. 380, pl. 13, fig. 4. Hab.?

Loc. Panama.

RHIZOCONUS SOPHIAE (Brazier).

Conus (Rhizoconus) sophiae Brazier, 1875, p. 7.

Loc. Hammond's or Bannietta Island, Solomon Archipelago, found on reef (Brazier).

Remarks. The type is not in the Kenyon Collection. The species is a doubtful one.

Genus VIRGICONUS gen. nov.

Genotype: *Conus virgo* Linné, 1758. Hab.?

Remarks. Shell rather narrow, sides straight, but little convex, shoulder angle well defined, body whorl slightly striate throughout, more distinctly at the base; unicoloured, tinged at the base with violet in typical species. The genus is introduced for the species allied to the *virgo*, *flavidus*, *lividus* series. Swainson, 1840, placed the type species under the typical genus *Conus*. Mörch, 1853, placed it under *Lithoconus* here regarded as a synonym of *Conus*. In the present genus the colour pattern is entirely different from the tessellated pattern of *Conus*.

VIRGICONUS VIRGO (Linné).

Conus virgo 1758, p. 713. Hab.? Amboina.

Conus emaciatatus Reeve, 1849, pl. 5, sp. 248. Philippine Islands.

Loc. Aden. Kenyon Collection. Mauritius. Ceylon. Melville Island. Brooker Island. Manus. Philippines. Queensland. Fiji.

VIRGICONUS COELINAE (Crosse).

Conus coelinae Crosse, 1858, p. 117, pl. 2, fig. 1, New Caledonia.

Loc. Amede Island, New Caledonia.

Remarks. The specimen bearing this name is more delicate with straighter sides and more depressed spire than typical *virgo*. It is probably only a variety of that species.

VIRGICONUS FLAVIDUS (Lamarek).

Conus flavidus Lamarek, 1810, p. 265. Hab.?

Lithoconus peasei Brazier, 1877, p. 288. New name for

Conus neglectus Pease, 1861, p. 398. Sandwich Islands. Not *neglectus* Adams, 1854.

Loc. Brooker Island. Manus. Port Moresby. Kenyon Collection. Fiji. Funafuti. Darnley Island. Torres Straits. South Queensland.

VIRGICONUS LIVIDUS (Bruguière).

Conus lividus Bruguière, 1792, p. 630. East Indies.

Conus sanguinolentus Quoy and Gaimard, 1834, p. 99, pl. 53, fig. 18. Carteret. New Guinea.

Loc. Seychelles. Philippines. Manus. Red Sea. Queensland. Northern Territory. Fiji.

Remarks. The animal of *sanguinolentus* is described as bright red, whence the name, but the shells from New Guinea are indistinguishable from those of the East Indies, and Philippines. The present species is distinguished from *flavidus* by the livid colouration and coronate spire whorls. This species is of the *Virgiconus* rather than the *Stephaniconus* type.

VIRGICONUS SUGILLATUS (Reeve).

Conus sugillatus Reeve, 1844, pl. 45, sp. 247. Hab.?

Loc. Osumi, Japan. Queensland.

Remarks. Closely resembles *lividus* but brighter coloured and banded.

VIRGICONUS DISTANS (Bruguière).

Conus distans Bruguière, 1792, p. 634. Coast of New Zealand.

Loc. Tahiti. New Caledonia. Philippines. Kenyon Collection. Fiji.

VIRGICONUS WATERHOUSEAE (Brazier).

Conus waterhouseae Brazier, 1896, p. 471. Solomon Islands.

Loc. Solomon Islands.

Remarks. There are two specimens in the collection. The holotype reg. No. D. 5786 and another specimen marked "type of variety." The label covering

both specimens bears the inscription "Are they only variants of *C. distans* Hwass?", in Verco's handwriting. They both represent the one species, *waterhouseae*, which is distinct from *distans* in colouring, shape and stronger basal striae, and otherwise smooth and small shell.

VIRGICONUS ALBICANS (Sowerby).

Conus albicans Sowerby, 1858, p. 3, pl. 5 (191), fig. 98. Hab.?

Loc. Philippines.

VIRGICONUS BALTEATUS (Sowerby).

Conus balteatus Sowerby, 1833, pl. 37, fig. 58. Hab.?

Coronaris cernicus Adams, 1869, p. 272, pl. 19, fig. 1. Barkly Island, Mauritius.

Loc. Mauritius.

VIRGICONUS KENYONAE (Brazier).

Conus kenyonae Brazier, 1896, p. 346, Sharks Bay.

Loc. Sharks Bay, Western Australia.

Remarks. The holotype is in this collection D. 14194. It probably belongs to this genus and the *distans* series. The specimen is worn and the colours faded, but the seven spiral grooves can be discerned.

VIRGICONUS ARROWSMITHENSIS (Brazier).

Conus kenyonae arrowsmithensis Brazier 1898, p. 346, fig. 4. Arrowsmith Island, Marshall Islands.

Loc. Arrowsmith Island.

Remarks. The holotype is in this collection D. 6177. It is a worn and bleached shell somewhat like *kenyonae* but with four distinct grooves on the body whorl, the posterior one slightly above the middle of the shell. The spire is similar but slightly more raised. In both this and *kenyonae* there are extra, less distinct spiral grooves at the anterior end.

GROUP II.

Genus ROLLUS Montfort.

Rollus Montfort, 1810, p. 395.

Genotype: *Conus geographus* Linné, 1758. In Indiis.

Remarks. Here belong the large, thin, inflated shells with faint revolving striae, coronate, striate spire and aperture widened anteriorly by the basally concave columella.

ROLLUS GEOGRAPHUS (Linné).

Conus geographus Linné, 1758, p. 718. In Indiis.

Conus mappa Crosse, 1858, 200, 205. New name for

Conus intermedius Reeve, 1843, pl. 23, sp. 129. Annaa Island. Not Lamarck 1810.

Loc. Manus. Brooker Island. Panavaravara Island. Kenyon Collection. North Queensland. Fiji.

Remarks. Australian specimens measure up to 145 mm. in height and 65 mm. in diameter.

ROLLUS OBSCURUS (Sowerby).

Conus obscurus Sowerby, pt. 29, fig. 26. Arabia.

Loc. Philippines. Solomons. Mauritius.

Genus TULIPARIA Swainson.

Tuliparia Swainson, 1840, p. 147.

Genotype: *Conus tulipa* Linné, 1758. Hab.?

Remarks: This genus is closely allied to *Rollus*. Shell with spire scarcely coronate, body whorl smooth and slightly swollen, colouration of spiral chestnut and white articulations.

TULIPARIA TULIPA (Linné).

Conus tulipa Linné, 1758, p. 717. Hab.?

Loc. Brooker Island. Manus. Fiji. New Hebrides. North Queensland. New Caledonia.

TULIPARIA BORBONICUS (Adams).

Conus borbonicus Adams, 1868, p. 288, pl. 28, fig. 1. Isle of Bourbon.

Loc. Loyalty Islands, Lifou. Fiji, Suva.

Remarks. This has been regarded as a juvenile of *tulipa* by some authors and described as a *Chelyconus* by others. The half dozen shells in our collection are all small and typical of the species.

GROUP I.

Genus REGICONUS Iredale.

Regiconus Iredale, 1930, p. 79.

Genotype: *Conus auratus* Bruguière, 1792. Indian Ocean.

Remarks. This genus includes the large narrow shells with elevated spire and large subtriangular white spots. This genus seems very closely allied to *Darioconus* judging from the genotypes.

REGICONUS AURATUS (Bruguière).

Conus auratus Bruguière, 1792, p. 740. Indian Ocean.

Loc. Philippines. "Indo-Pacific."

Remarks. According to our specimens the only distinguishing features from *aulica* are the narrower, more cylindrical shape and finer colour pattern of *auratus*. The two species seem closely allied. The genotype species is represented in our collection by only one specimen from the Philippines which could be regarded as typical of the figure given by Reeve, 1843, pl. 25, fig. 141a.

REGICONUS AULICUS (Linné).

Conus aulicus Linné, 1758, p. 717. Asia.

Loc. Brooker Island. Fiji. Kenyon Collection. Ceylon. Rossell Island. New Caledonia. Solomon Islands.

Genus DARIOCONUS Iredale.

Darioconus Iredale, 1930, pt. 1, p. 79.

Genotype: *Conus omaria* Bruguière, 1792. Indian Ocean.

Cylinder Montfort, 1810, p. 407.

Genotype: *Conus textile* Linné, 1758. Ad Bandam Asiae. Not *Cylindra* Illiger, 1802.

Remarks. There seems to be little difference between this genus and *Regiconus* Iredale, 1930. It is here used for the bulk of the species belonging to the well known and extensive group related to the textile type distinguished by the characteristic colour pattern.

DARIOCONUS OMARIA (Bruguière).

Conus omaria Bruguière, 1792, p. 743. l'Océan Asiatique, Madagascar, Manille.

Conus praelatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 746. Grandes Indes.

Conus episcopus Bruguière, 1792, p. 748. Grandes Indes.

Conus rubiginosus Bruguière, 1792, p. 744. East Indies.

Conus magnificus Reeve, 1843, pl. 6, sp. 32. Matnog, Island of Luzon, Philippines.

Loc. Murray Island. Bowen. Caloundra, Queensland. Torres Straits. Gladstone. Misima. Brooker Island. Manus. New Hebrides. Kenyon Collection. Fiji, Loma Loma.

Remarks. Our extensive series suggest that the above names are all applicable to one species.

DARIOCONUS RACEMOSUS (Sowerby).

Conus racemosus Sowerby, 1874, p. 721, pl. 59, fig. 11. Sandwich Islands.

Loc. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. One specimen, typical.

DARIOCONUS PENNACEUS (Born).

Conus pennaceus Born, 1780, p. 167, pl. 7, fig. 15. China.

Loc. Mauritius. Philippines. Kenyon Collection. Fiji. Darnley Island.

Remarks. Our specimens are distinguished by the wide shell and large white subtrigonal colour spots.

DARIOCONUS TEXTILE (Linné).

Conus textile Linné, 1758, p. 717. Ad Bandam Asiae.

Conus vicarius Lamarck, 1810, p. 274. Hab.? Asia?

Conus scriptus Sowerby, 1858, p. 41, pl. 23 (209), fig. 563. Hab.?

Conus tigrinus Sowerby, 1858, p. 41, pl. 23 (209), fig. 569. Madagascar.

Loc. Moturina Island. Manus. Port Moresby. Brooker Island. Fiji. North Australia. Kenyon Collection. Murray Island. Connexion Island. Townsville. Thursday Island. Groote Eylandt. Port Keats. Port Douglas. North-West Australia.

DARIOCONUS VICTORIAE (Reeve).

Conus victoriae Reeve, 1843, pl. 37, sp. 202. Mouth of the Victoriae River, New Holland.

Conus complanatus Sowerby, 1866, p. 330, pl. 28 (289), fig. 650, 651. Australia.

Loc. Western Australia. Broome. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. The colouration of light coloured reticulation and darker bands distinguish this species.

DARIOCONUS STELLATUS (Kiener).

Conus stellatus Kiener, 1849, p. 225, pl. 99, fig. 3. Hab.?

Conus elisae Kiener, 1849, p. 341, pl. 64, fig. 1, 1a. Hab.?

Loc. Madagascar.

DARIOCONUS ABRAS (Bruguière).

Conus abbas Bruguière, 1792, p. 750.

Loc. Ceylon. Kenyon Collection.

DARIOCONUS PANNICULUS (Lamarek).

Conus panniculus Lamarek, 1810, p. 435. Mers de Grandes Indes.

Conus corbula Sowerby, 1858, p. 42, pl. 23 (209), fig. 573. Hab.?

Conus dalli Stearns, 1873, p. 78, pl. 1, fig. 1. Gulf of California.

Loc. Marquesas. New Hebrides. Ceylon.

DARIOCONUS AUREUS (Bruguière).

Conus aureus Bruguière, 1792, p. 742. China.

Loc. Moluccas. New Caledonia. Fiji.

DARIOCONUS ARCHIEPISCOPUS (Bruguière).

Conus archiepiscopus Bruguière, 1792, p. 747. Grandes Indes.

Conus canonicus Bruguière, 1792, p. 749. Grandes Indes.

Conus rubescens Schroter, 1803, p. 73. Hab.?

Conus legatus Lamarek, 1810, p. 437, Mers. des Grandes Indes.

Conus madagascariensis Sowerby, 1858, p. 43, pl. 210 (24), fig. 582. Madagascar.

Loc. New Britain. Philippines. Queensland. Rossell Island.

DARIOCONUS PAULUCCIAE (Sowerby).

Conus paulucciae Sowerby, 1876, p. 752, pl. 75, fig. 3. Mauritius.

Loc. Mauritius.

DARIOCONUS RETIFER (Menke).

Conus retifer Menke, 1829, p. 68. Hab.?

Conus solulus Sowerby, 1834, pt. 56, p. 57 (large list), No. 76. New name for

Conus textile sulcata Sowerby, 1834, pts. 56-57, fig. 76. Not *sulcatus* Bruguière, 1792.

Loc. Japan, Oshima. Kenyon Collection.

DARIOCONUS MARMORICOLOR (Melvill).

Conus omaria var. *marmoricolor* Melvill, 1900, p. 310. Hab.?

Loc. Hawaiian Islands. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. Our specimens are quite distinctive. The body whorl is a little swollen and the colour pattern recalls that of *marmoreus* in the shape of the subtrigonal, white spots. The spire and shape of the shell generally are otherwise typical of *Darioconus*.

DARIOCONUS CHOLMONDELEYI (Melvill).

Conus cholmondeleyi Melvill, 1900, p. 308, fig. in text. Hab.?

Loc. Kenyon Collection. Manus.

Remarks. Two specimens in the Kenyon Collection bear this name. From the Manus material I picked out an example which agrees with the type figure in all respects save that the colour pattern is slightly coarser.

DARIOCONUS VERRICULUM (Reeve).

Conus verriculum Reeve, 1843, pl. 38, sp. 208. Ceylon.

Loc. Mauritius.

Remarks. Short and broad, white subtrigonal; spots large.

DARIOCONUS LUCIDUS (Wood).

Conus lucidus Wood, 1828, p. 8, pl. 3, fig. 4. South Sea.

Loc. West Coast of Central America.

DARIOCONUS TEXTILIS OSULLIVANI (Iredale).

Dariconous textilis osullivani Iredale, 1931, p. 224, pl. 25, fig. 13. Black Rock, Richmond River, New South Wales.

Loc. Northern New South Wales.

Remarks. Our specimen was with shells said to have come from Byron Bay.

GROUP J.

Genus CLEOBULA Iredale.

Cleobula Iredale, 1930, p. 79.

Genotype: *Conus figulinus* Linné, 1758. Hab.?

Remarks. This genus includes the thick pyriform shells with fine, spiral colour lines.

CLEOBULA FIGULINA (Linné).

Conus figulinus Linné, 1758, p. 715. Hab.?

Conus laroisii Kiener, 1847, p. 91, pl. 65, fig. 1. Mer de l'Inde.

Conus figulinus chytreus Tryon, 1883, p. 17, pl. 27, fig. 1. Hab.?

Loc. Manus. New Britain. Ceylon. Fiji. Diego Garcia. Port Douglas, Queensland. Port Moresby.

CLEOBULA BETULINA (Linné).

Conus betulinus Linné, 1758, p. 715. Hab.?

Loc. Ceylon. Madagascar. Manus. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. A large shell 166 mm. in height and 115 mm. in diameter, weighs 36 oz.

DENDROCONUS GUBERNATOR (Bruguière).

Conus gubernator Bruguière, 1792, p. 727. Indian Ocean.

Conus terminus Lamarek, 1810, p. 426. Asia.

Loc. Ceylon. East Indies. Fiji. Philippines. Manus. Brooker Island.

Remarks. There seems to be a larger form which we have from Ceylon as *gubernator* and a smaller form well represented in the Pacific which is labelled *terminus* in our collection. Both species have been recorded from Ceylon and are considered to be synonyms by Tryon.

Genus TEXTILIA Swainson.

Textilia Swainson, 1840, p. 312.

Genotype: *Conus bullatus* Linné, 1758. Hab.?

Remarks. Thick, polished, swollen whorls, smooth above, grooved below and spire whorls striate.

TEXTILIA BULLATA (Linné).

Conus bullatus Linné, 1758, p. 717. Hab.?

Loc. Manus. Philippines. Kenyon Collection.

TEXTILIA CERVA (Lamarek).

Conus cervus Lamarek, 1822, 7, p. 510. Hab.?

Loc. Moluccas.

Remarks. Our largest specimen is 70 mm. in height.

TEXTILIA TINIANA (Bruguière).

Conus tinianus Bruguière, 1792, p. 713. Tinian Island.

Conus aurora Lamarek, 1810, p. 423. Hab.?

Conus scutor Hedley, 1913, p. 308. Error for

Conus secutor Crosse, 1865, p. 303, pl. 9, fig. 3. Hab.?

Conus rosaceus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 433. East Indies.

Conus loveni Krauss, 1848, p. 131, pl. 6, fig. 25.

Conus lavendulus Bartsch, 1915, p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 12. S. Africa, Cape and Natal.

Loc. Kenyon Collection. Tinian Island. Cape of Good Hope, S. Africa.

Remarks. We have this species from Krysna, South Africa as *lavendulus*.

TEXTILIA ADAMSONI (Broderip).

Conus adamsoni Broderip, 1836, p. 44. Hab.?

Conus rhododendron Jay, 1839, p. 100, No. 3805, pl. 7, fig. 2, 3. Australasia.

Conus cingulatus Sowerby, 1825, No. 2467, p. 34, not Lamarek, 1810.

Conus discrepans Sowerby, 1833, pt. 29, fig. 28. Hab.?

Loc. Kenyon Collection. Claremont Islands.

Remarks. A series of this beautiful shell is without definite locality. One specimen has the label "*adamsonii*, Claremont Is."

TEXTILIA CUVIERI (Crosse).

Conus cuvieri Crosse, 1858, p. 123. New name for

Conus deshayesii Reeve, 1843, pl. v, sp. 28. Swan River.

Loc. Aden.

Remarks. Our specimens from Aden are typical. It is probably not a Western Australian shell, though it is also recorded from Queensland.

TEXTILIA STILLATA (Reeve).

Conus stillatus Reeve, 1849, pl. 5, sp. 247. Moluccas.

Loc. Moluccas. Broome, Western Australia.

Remarks. Although this species and *spectrum* have been regarded as the same, they are here separated. Our specimens of this species are very bulbous and have the spire rounded off in the adult. Similar specimens of *spectrum* of the same size are definitely much narrower and with sharply defined colour pattern and centrally acuminate spire recalling in this respect *Pinoconous* such as the *janus* series.

TEXTILIA SPECTRA (Linné).

Conus spectrum Linné, 1758, p. 717. Asia.

Conus pica Adams and Reeve, 1848, p. 18, pl. 5, fig. 10a to 10d. Balambongan Island.

Loc. Moluccas. Queensland. East Cape, East Coast New Guinea.

GROUP K.

Genus FLORACONUS Iredale.

Floraconus Iredale, 1930, pt. 1, p. 80.

Genotype: *Conus anemone* Lamarek, 1810. New Holland.

Remarks. Shell variable in form, short and robust, spire short or elevated; spire and body whorl closely encircled throughout with close ridged striae; colour of a floral and variable pattern. Species here included such as *singletoni*, *remo*, *compressus*, *seagrovei*, *vincentianus* may be regarded by some as varieties or subspecies in the usual acceptance of these terms. However, in each case a long series in this collection critically examined has rather convinced me that there are considerable and consistent differences.

FLORACONUS ANEMONE (Lamarek).

Conus anemone Lamarek, 1810, p. 272. New Holland.

Conus roseotinctus Sowerby, 1866, p. 325. Hab.?

Conus novae-hollandiae Adams, 1854, p. 119. Swan River.

Conus carmeli Tenison Woods, 1877, p. 134. North Coast, Tasmania.

Conus flindersi Brazier, 1898, p. 780. Flinders Island.

Loc. North, West, South Australia and Tasmania. Alive among rocks at low tide and dredged alive down to 10 fathoms and dead from 22 fathoms down.

Remarks. Very common and variable. I have not seen Brazier's type specimens of either *flindersi* or *remo*. Pritchard and Gatliff, 1900, p. 181, remark of these two species "We have carefully examined the types of the two last shells quoted,

described by Brazier, and are much surprised that such an authority should have forgotten his cunning to such an extent as to fail to recognize this common and variable species. The further encumbering of species by needless synonymy is difficult to restrain under present procedure, especially if those locally interested have no opportunity of criticism until after the mischief has been accomplished." In the following year, 1891, one of these gentlemen introduced the following species, *Conus segravei*, which may prove to be a subspecies of *anemone*. Lamarck describes the species as ashy-white or cinnamon coloured waved with brown and chestnut spots, with a white band. Variety *a* slightly yellowish, clouded with chestnut. Variety *b* bluish-white painted longitudinally with irregular oblong brown spots. The operculum is straight, long and narrow, about one-fourth of the length of the aperture and has its nucleus apical.

FLORACONUS SEGRAVEI (Gatliff).

Conus segravei Gatliff, 1891, p. 179, pl. 2, 3. Near Shoreham, Victoria.

Loc. South Australia down to 200 fathoms. Western Australia, down to 100 fathoms. Victoria.

Remarks. Specimens dredged alive down to 20 fathoms and dead at greater depths resemble this species. It may be the deeper water form of *anemone* to which it is closely allied.

FLORACONUS MACULOSUS (Sowerby).

Conus maculosus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 24, fig. 3, 3x. "Capul Island" error New South Wales.

Conus jukesii Reeve, 1848, pl. 2, sp. 278. North Australia.

Conus maculatus Sowerby, 1858, p. 31, pl. 13 (199), fig. 296. "Capul Island," New South Wales.

Conus rossiteri Brazier, 1870, p. 301. Botany Bay.

Loc. East Australia and Lord Howe Island. Sydney. Broken Bay. Balmoral.

Remarks. Very variable and common. The holotype of *rossiteri* D. 5795 is a juvenile

FLORACONUS CYANOSTOMUS (Adams).

Conus cyanostoma Adams, 1854, p. 116. W. Africa (?).

Conus coxeni Brazier, 1875, p. 34, pl. 4, fig. 10. Moreton Bay.

Conus innotabilis Smith, 1892, p. 487, pl. 40, fig. 1. New South Wales.

Loc. Queensland, Caloundra, Moreton Bay, New South Wales, Ballina.

Remarks. The type locality is East Australia not West Africa given by Adams in error. The Queensland and New South Wales shell do not show even subspecific differences.

FLORACONUS SINGLETONI sp. nov.

Shell rather small for the genus, white to cream without any other colouration; spire consistently moderately elevated sharp showing little or no variation in different specimens; spire and body whorl regularly spirally finely lirated, lirae on the body whorl coarser anteriorly, much coarser and posteriorly very fine medially; aperture pure white, narrow not much widening anteriorly, periostracum very thin, horn coloured. Height 45 mm., diameter 22 mm.

Loc. Victoria, Western Port (type loc.), Port Phillip Heads, Port Nepean, South Australia, MacDonnell Bay, West of Eucla, 100 fathoms, Yallingup; Western Australia.

Remarks. Holotype D. 14195, S.A. Mus. A series of twelve from the type locality and a couple from Port Phillip convinces me of the validity of this species and no doubt the animal when examined will show consistent differences from *anemone*. There may in certain specimens be a faint tinge of pink without pattern. The specimens from 100 fathoms are larger, measuring 54 mm. x 25 mm., but typical of the species and nothing to do with *anemone*.

FLORACONUS CLARUS (Smith).

Conus clarus Smith, 1881, p. 442. West Australia.

Loc.?

Remarks. This species is probably a *Floraconus* of the *anemone* type and may be a synonym of that species.

FLORACONUS ANGASI (Tryon).

Conus angasi Tryon, 1883, p. 62, pl. 19, fig. 99.

Conus metcalfei Angas, 1877, p. 173. Not *metcalfei* Reeve, 1843.

Conus Sydneyensis Sowerby, 1887, p. 260, pl. 32 (510), fig. 694. Port Jackson.

Loc. Port Stephens, New South Wales.

FLORACONUS PERONIANUS (Iredale).

Floraconus peronius Iredale, 1931, p. 224, pl. 25, fig. 12. Sydney Harbour, dredged.

Loc. Broken Bay. Sydney Harbour. Tasmania.

Remarks. This large short spired and distinctly coloured shell has been regarded as a variety of *anemone*.

FLORACONUS APLUSTRE (Reeve).

Conus aplustre Reeve, 1843, pl. 30, sp. 170. Hab.?

Conus cooki Brazier, 1870, p. 300. Botany Bay.

Loc. Northern New South Wales. Richmond River, Ballina, Long Reef, Narrabeen, Broken Bay, Port Stephen. New Caledonia, Manus, Fiji. Western Australia, Shark Bay. Murray Island.

FLORACONUS PAPILLIFERUS (Sowerby).

Conus papilliferus Sowerby, 1834, pt. 56-57, fig. 79. Hab.?

Loc. Southern New South Wales.

FLORACONUS SAUNDERSI sp. nov.

Shell pyriform, rather wide, spire short, sharp with concave sides; body whorl and spire covered with regular spiral lirae; body whorl rather sharply angled at the shoulder, the top of the whorl and spire whorls forming a flat surface; outer lip convex, aperture rather wide, widening anteriorly; anterior quarter or base of the body whorl strongly spirally lirate; epidermis thin, light horn coloured; colour pattern of reddish brown axial flames, forming arrow-head-like points on the margins, directed away from the aperture, the whole on a cream ground colour; aperture light violet within.

Loc. Yorke Peninsula, Edithburgh, Levens Beach (type loc.). Port Lincoln, South Australia.

Remarks. This is one of the more distinctive species of the Southern Australian *Floraconus* types and is distinguished by the wide pyriform shell, which is thin, short spired, brightly coloured. As this paper was going to the press B. J. Weeding brought in a series from Daly Head which prove the species to be separable from *anemone* in all stages of development. Holotype D. 14198, S.A. Mus. Named after Saunders, a well-known South Australian shell collector.

FLORACONUS COMPRESSUS (Sowerby).

Conus compressus Sowerby, 1866, p. 325, pl. 25 (286), fig. 602, 603. Hab.?

Loc. Troubridge Island. Wallaroo. Encounter Bay, 22 fathoms, alive.

Remarks. Sowerby's name and figure probably apply to the tall spired, thick shelled compressed *Floraconus* type so well known to South Australian collectors. Sowerby, in his original description, compared it with this series remarking, "This shell has some resemblance to *C. anemone*, but it is more solid in texture and the whorls are much more compressed, i.e., a greater number contained within a given circumference." The spire may be as long as the body whorl.

FLORACONUS REMO (Brazier).

Conus remo Brazier, p. 271. San Remo, Victoria.

Loc. San Remo. Port Philip. Port Macdonnell.

Remarks. From the long and consistent series of cotypes from the Kenyon Collection I have selected a specimen agreeing in all respects with the type. The species is like *singletoni* in general size and shape but is much thicker, elegantly splashed with bright orange, strongly spirally lirate throughout. All cotypes are similar in all respects. This may be a subspecies of *anemone* like others here separated but there is a definite difference from the typical *anemone*.

Genus PARVICONUS Cotton and Godfrey, 1932.

Parviconus Cotton and Godfrey, 1932, p. 68.

Genotype: *Conus rutilus* Menke, 1843. North-West Australia.

Remarks. Shell thin, small, somewhat inflated, slightly coronated, surface covered by close nearly obsolete revolving striae; rather sharp shoulder angle. Protoconch paucispiral, mamillate, smooth; there is an obliquely projecting sharp apex on its first whorl, which then acquires axial ribs from suture to suture, which become tubercles on the spire whorls through fading out of the upper part of the axial costae. The radulae teeth are short and probably of the type seen in *tessulatus* Born, *coronatus* Bruguière, etc.

PARVICONUS RUTILUS (Menke).

Conus rutilus Menke, 1843, sp. 27. In litore septentr.-occidentali.

Conus tasmanicus Tenison Woods, 1876, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., p. 139. Tasmania.

Conus macleayana Tenison Woods, 1877, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., p. 134. New name for *tasmanicus* Tenison Woods, 1876, not Sowerby, 1866 (*tasmaniae*).

Loc. South Australia alive down to 15 fathoms, Levens, Largs Bay, Corny Point, Aldinga, St. Francis Island, Yatala Shoal, 10 fathoms, Beachport 40 fathoms, 110 fathoms, St. Francis Island 20 fathoms, Cape Borda 55 fathoms, Backstairs Passage 20 fathoms, Neptunes 45 fathoms. Western Australia, Ellen-

brook. King George Sound, Hopetown, Yallingup, eighty miles west of Eucla 80 fathoms. Victoria.

Remarks. Very variable in shape and colouring. The colour may be white, pink, yellow or brown. Some have three or four rows of large red spots, subdistant, as their only ornament on a ground colour of pink or purple. The spire may be flat or fairly elate. The sides of the body whorl may be straight, sloping, or somewhat convex below the shoulder angle, or with a vertical flat band below the angle of the spire, and then straight sloping and this form may have quite a turreted spire.

PARVICONUS SMITHI (Angas).

Stephanoconus Smithi Angas, 1877, p. 36, pl. 5, fig. 8. Cape Solander, Botany Bay.

Loc. Eastern Australia. Lord Howe Island.

Remarks. This species has a typical colouration of fillets of articulated spots.

Genus MAMICONUS Cotton and Godfrey, 1932.

Mamiconus Cotton and Godfrey, 1932, p. 69.

Genotype: *Conus superstes* Hedley, 1911. Cape Wiles, South Australia, 100 fathoms.

Remarks. Shell small, solid, regularly conical, angled at the shoulder; spiral cords numerous, defined by narrow, shallow grooves, becoming more crowded and oblique on the base; growth striae delicate; protoconch mamillate, smooth, two-whorled, slightly oblique; adult whorls four; mouth linear. The fossil *convexus* Harris from the Tertiary of Victoria probably belongs here.

MAMICONUS SUPERSTES (Hedley).

Conus superstes Hedley, 1911, p. 111, pl. 20, fig. 35, 36. Forty miles south of Cape Wiles, 10 fathoms.

Loc. South Australia, Cape Jaffa 90 fathoms, Western Australia, ninety miles west of Eucla, 104 fathoms; eighty miles west of Eucla, 80 fathoms and 120 fathoms.

GROUP L.

Genus HERMES Montfort.

Hermes Montfort, 1810, p. 399.

Genotype: *Conus nussatella* Linné, 1758. Island of Nussatella, Asia.

Theliconus Swainson, 1840, p. 312. Same genotype.

Remarks. Shell narrow, thick, spire short but acuminate; surface of body whorl finely, closely, lirate, lirae minutely granular.

HERMES NUSSATELLA (Linné).

Conus nussatella Linné, 1758, p. 716. Island of Nussatella.

Loc. East Cape, Papua. Queensland. Philippines. Fiji.

Remarks. One juvenile from Papua, large specimens from Queensland.

HERMES LUTEUS (Sowerby).

Conus luteus Sowerby, 1833, pt. 25, fig. 8 and 8x. Hab.?

Conus nucleus Reeve, 1848, pl. 3, sp. 280. Matnog.

Loc. Annaa Island. Kenyon Collection. Western Australia, Shark Bay. Northern Territory.

Remarks. Also recorded from King George Sound, Western Australia.

HERMES TENDINEUS (Bruguière).

Conus tendineus Bruguière, 1792. p. 733. Africa.

Conus granulatus Sowerby, 1834, p. 18. Annaa Island.

Loc. Mauritius. Kenyon Collection.

HERMES TEREHELLUM (Linné).

Conus terebellum Linné, 1758, p. 718. Asia.

Cons terebra Born, 1780, p. 162. Hab.?

Conus coelebs Hind, 1843, p. 256. Fiji.

Loc. Fiji, Loma Loma. Philippines. New Guinea. Mauritius.

Remarks. Recorded from Swan River, Western Australia and Queensland.

HERMES THOMASI (Sowerby).

Conus thomasi Sowerby, 1881, p. 635, pl. 56, fig. 4. Red Sea.

Loc. Red Sea.

Remarks. Our single specimen from Aden is much less coarsely spirally sculptured than *terebellum* and in addition the spire is shorter.

HERMES CIRCUMCISUS (Born).

Conus circumciscus Born, 1780, p. 163. Hab.?

Conus brazieri Sowerby, 1881, a p. 734, pl. 1, fig. 9. Solomon Islands.

Conus dux Bruguière, 1792, p. 732. Grandes Indes.

Loc. Moluccas. Amboina. Kenyon Collection. Solomon Islands.

HERMES CLAVUS (Linné)

Conus clavus Linné, 1758, p. 716. Hab.?

Loc. "New Caledonia", Kenyon Collection. Fiji.

Remarks. One perfect example of this specimen measuring 52 mm. in height is in the Kenyon Collection with the above locality. It has all the characteristics of the genus, except that the colour pattern is somewhat like that of *Darioconus*.

HERMES AURISIACUS (Linné).

Conus aurisiacus Linné, 1758, p. 716. Hab.?

Loc. Moluccas. Kenyon Collection.

HERMES TRIGGI sp. nov.

Shell long and rather narrow, thick, spire smooth, elevated, conic, acute, whorls shallowly channelled and crossed by fine accremental striae; body whorl

with almost straight sides, slightly convex below, angled at the shoulder, lirate anteriorly; lirae gradually becoming obsolete anteriorly; colouration white, axially clouded with brown, cut by a narrow white spiral at the basal third; whole surface of the body whorl with spirals of regular minute brown dots, the shoulder angle of the spire whorls with a single spiral of slightly larger spots; outer lip thick; aperture narrow and white. Height 60 mm., diameter 27 mm.

Loc. "New Hebrides."

Remarks. This unique specimen has somewhat the colour pattern of the *interruptus* series something like *tornatus* Röding, 1798, *nom. nud.*, "Broderip." Sowerby, 1833, pt. 29, fig. 25, but is more solid, less acute, almost straight sided, less gradate spire. It also recalls to some extent the obscure *lemniscatus* Reeve, 1849, pl. 5, sp. 246, from unknown locality which has a straight sided body whorl. However, the present shell is undoubtedly related to *aurisiacus* belonging to the genus *Hermes*. The new species is readily distinguished from *aurisiacus* by the differently sculptured and shaped spire and distinctive colour pattern. *Conus suzoni* Bartsch 1939, p. 1, fig. 1-3, from Florida bears some resemblance, but differs in shape, the sides being straight and, if anything, concave, in that species, while the colour pattern is coarser with a tendency to form axial lines, entirely absent in the fine pattern of *triggi*. The Kenyon label with this and two or three assorted broken cones read "New Hebrides." Named after Frank Trigg, a keen South Australian collector of Cone Shells.

Genus LEPORICONUS Iredale.

Leporiconus Iredale, 1930, p. 79.

Genotype: *Conus glans* Bruguière, 1792. Africa.

Remarks. Shell narrow but wider than in *Hermes* and slightly pyriform; spire short and obtuse; body whorl sculptured with rather coarse, granular spirals.

LEPORICONUS GLANS (Bruguière).

Conus glans Bruguière, 1792, p. 735. Hab.?

Loc. Philippines. Kenyon Collection. Queensland. New Caledonia. Manus. Fiji.

Remarks. Also recorded from Exmouth Gulf, North-Western Australia.

LEPORICONUS TENUISTRIATUS (Sowerby).

Conus tenuistriatus Sowerby, 1858, p. 46, pl. 22, fig. 314. Philippines.

Loc. Kenyon Collection. Queensland. East Coast Papua.

Remarks. A series in the Kenyon Collection agrees with the original description and has the locality quoted "Philippines and New Caledonia." They are larger and less coarsely sculptured than any of the *glans* series and seem distinct, though *tenuistriatus* has usually been regarded as a synonym of that species.

LEPORICONUS COCCINEUS (Gmelin).

Conus coccineus Gmelin, 1791, p. 3390. Hab.? Not Sowerby, 1866.

Conus solandri Broderip and Sowerby, 1830, p. 50, tab. suppl. 40, fig. 4. Tahiti.

Loc. Lifou. Kenyon Collection. Queensland. Fiji.

LEPORICONUS GRANULATUS (Linné).

Conus granulatus Linné, 1758, p. 716. O. Africano. Not Röding, 1798, or Borson, 1830, or Sowerby, 1834.

Conus roseus Lamarck, 1810, p. 37. Antilles.

Conus verulosus Bruguière, 1792, p. 719. Seas of America.

Loc. West Indies.

LEPORICONUS SCABRIUSCULUS (Dillwyn).

Conus scabriusculus Dillwyn, 1817, p. 406. Guinea Coast.

Conus fabula Sowerby, 1833, pt. 24, fig. 5, 5x. Hab.?

Loc. New Caledonia.

LEPORICONUS MITRATUS (Bruguière).

Conus mitratus Bruguière, 1792, p. 738. Indian Ocean.

Loc. New Caledonia. Philippines.

LEPORICONUS CYLINDRACEUS (Broderip and Sowerby).

Conus cylindraceus Broderip and Sowerby, 1830, p. 51. Hab.?

Loc. Society Islands. New Caledonia. Loyalty Islands, Lifou. Fiji.

LEPORICONUS NIMBOSUS (Solander).

Conus nimbosus Solander, 1786, p. 134. Hab.?

Loc. Ceylon.

LEPORICONUS BOUGEI (Sowerby).

Conus bougei Sowerby, 1907, p. 299, pl. 25, fig. 1, 2. Mouac Island, New Caledonia.

Loc. Mouac Island, New Caledonia. Lifou, Loyalty Islands.

GROUP M.

Genus ASPRELLA Schaufuss.

Asprella Schaufuss, 1869, p. 7.

Genotype: *Conus sulcatus*.

Cylindrella Swainson, 1840, p. 311.

Genotype: *Conus asper* Lamarck, 1810. China.

Conus sulcatus Bruguière, 1792. East Indies.

Remarks. Shell with revolving grooves over all the body whorl, crossed by longitudinal striae, the intermediate spiral ridges flat or rounded; spire sharp, carinated, sometimes with distant compressed tubercles; shoulder angle sharp.

ASPRELLA SULCATA (Bruguière).

Conus sulcatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 618. East Indies.

Conus asper Lamarck, 1810, p. 39. China.

Conus bocki Sowerby, 1881, p. 636, pl. 56, fig. 7. Amboina.

Loc. Ceylon. Hong Kong. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. Our specimen of *bocki* from Amboina is merely a more coarsely granulate variety of *sulcatus*, intergrading with specimens of that species.

ASPRELLA GRACILIS (Sowerby).

Conus australis Lamarck, 1810, p. 439. "Botany Bay," etc. Not *australis* Schroeter, 1803.

Conus gracilis Sowerby, 1823, pt. 16, pl. 267, fig. 4. Hab.?

Conus laterculatus Sowerby, 1870, p. 255, pl. 22, fig. 3. Hab.?

Loc. Hong Kong. Kenyon Collection. China. Moluccas. Western Australia, Shark Bay.

Remarks. Recorded from "Swan River, Western Australia."

ASPRELLA ORBIGNYI (Audouin).

Conus orbignyi Audouin, 1831, pl. 20. China.

Conus d'orbignyi Weinkauff, 1874, p. 258.

For *orbignyi* Audouin.

Loc. Hong Kong.

ASPRELLA MILESI (Smith).

Conus milesi Smith, 1887, p. 244. Muscat.

Loc. Arabian Sea.

ASPRELLA ACULEIFORMIS (Reeve).

Conus aculeiformis Reeve, 1844, pl. 44, sp. 240. Cagayan.

Conus vimineus Reeve, 1849, pl. 7, sp. 269. Cagayan.

Conus insculptus Kiener, 1850, p. 309, pl. 99, fig. 2. China Seas.

Loc. Kenyon Collection.

Remarks. Our specimen is a variety of *gracilis* Sowerby and *aculeiformis* may be a synonym. Also recorded from North-Western Australia.

ASPRELLA COROMANDELICUS (Smith).

Conus coromandelicus Smith, 1894, p. 159, pl. 4, fig. 1, 2. Off Coromandel Coast.

Loc. Off Jash, 170 fathoms.

ASPRELLA TANNAENSIS sp. nov.

Shell narrow, spire much elevated, being over one-third of the entire shell height, spirally lirate, but smooth at the upper portions of the whorls below the suture; spirally regularly grooved all over the body whorl and lightly marked by axial accremental striae; spiral cords between the grooves smooth and polished, no granules anywhere on the shell; body whorl almost straight-sided but acutely tapering anteriorly, tip sharp; colouration distinctive of golden yellow finely streaked with fine rosy axially vermiculate lines at the shoulder and a short way below; vermiculations repeated briefly and in spirals three or four times on the body whorl; spaced irregular subtrigonal spots at odd places. Height 80 mm., diameter 27 mm.

Loc. Tanna, New Hebrides (type loc.).

Remarks. Holotype D. 6172. S.A. Mus. Unique This very distinctive specimen is in the Kenyon Collection, bearing Brazier's label with the above locality, but without name.

ASPRELLA ORBITATUS (Reeve).

Conus mucronatus Reeve, 1843, pl. 37, sp. 204. Philippine Islands.

Conus alabaster Reeve, 1843, pl. 6, sp. 257. China Sea.

Conus orbitatus Reeve, 1843, pl. 27, sp. 156. Hab.?

Loc. Philippines. Manus.

Remarks. The Manus specimen is small and worn. Recorded from Queensland.

ASPRELLA UNDATUS (Kiener).

Conus undatus Kiener, 1848, p. 210, pl. 94, fig. 1. Indian Ocean.

Conus sowerbyi subaequalis Sowerby, 1870, p. 257, pl. 22, fig. 5. China Seas.

Loc. "Florida."

Remarks. Our specimens from the above locality are typical.

ASPRELLA VERRUCOSA (Bruguière).

Conus verrucosus Bruguière, 1792, p. 708. Africa, etc.

Conus echinulatus Kiener, 1849, p. 270, pl. 105, fig. 2. Hab.?

Conus nodiferus Kiener, 1849, p. 228, pl. 100, fig. 4. Mer des Indes.

Conus rapillosus Kiener, 1849, p. 271, pl. 72, fig. 4. Hab.?

Conus stictus Adams, 1854, p. 117. Hab.? (Not *strictus*, spelling error).

Conus mindanus Bruguière, 1792, p. 711. Philippines.

Conus crotaceus Kiener, 1849, p. 264, pl. 99, fig. 1. Hab.?

Conus anaglypticus Crosse, 1865, p. 314, pl. 11, fig. 8, 8a. Antilles.

Conus elventinus Duclos, 1833, pl. 19. Hab.?

Loc. West Indies. Bahamas. Antilles.

ASPRELLA WILMERI (Sowerby).

Conus wilmeri Sowerby, 1882, p. 118, pl. 5, fig. 5. Port Blair.

Loc. Kenyon Collection.

Genus CONASPRELLA Thiele.

Conasprella Thiele, 1929, p. 373.

Genotype: *Conus cancellatus* Bruguière, 1792. Hawaii.

Remarks. Shell pyriform, sharply angled at the shoulder, contracted towards the base; body whorl closely sulcate throughout, sulci axially finely striate. Radula teeth moderately long with three small barbs somewhat cylindrical shafts and no denticulated edge as found in *Floraconus* and *Puncticulus*.

CONASPRELLA CANCELLATA (Bruguière).

Conus cancellatus Bruguière, 1792, p. 712.

Conus praecellens Adams, 1854, p. 119. China Seas.

Conus turriculatus Sowerby, 1866, pl. 27 (288), fig. 643, 644. Hab.?

Loc. Hong Kong.

Remarks. Recorded from Assini Island, Western Australia and Queensland.

CONASPRELLA SECULARIS (Melvill).

Conus secularis Melvill.

Loc. Persian Gulf.

Remarks. A specimen sent to Vero by Sowerby bearing the above name and locality in Sowerby's handwriting is in the collection. I cannot find any references in literature. It is like a small *cancellatus*.

CONASPRELLA ACUTANGULUS (Lamarek).

Conus acutangulus Lamarek, 1810, p. 286. Mers des grandes Indes.

Loc. Philippines.

Remarks. Closely related to *cancellatus* conchologically. The radula tooth is without the denticulated edge of *Floraconus* and the operculum has the inner edge scalloped. *Conasprella* is somewhat similar to *Conorbis* Swainson, 1840 (*Conus dormiter*), an Eocene and Oligocene genus.

CONASPRELLA FILAMENTOSA (Reeve).

Conus filamentosus Reeve, 1849, pl. 6, sp. 260. Hab.?

Loc. Lifou.

Remarks. A series of typical specimens from the above locality ranging from 32 mm. down to 15 mm. in height. Not typical of the genus.

Genus ENDEMOCONUS Iredale.

Endemoconus Iredale, 1931, 225.

Genotype: *Conus howelli*, 1929. Montague Island, New South Wales, trawled.

Remarks. Medium size, strictly conical, sharply angulate at the shoulder, early whorls concave above, spire acute, less than half the length of the aperture; subcarinate at shoulder angle, subdued anterior spiral lirae. Recalls the Eocene fossil *Conus ligatus* Tate.

ENDEMOCONUS HOWELLI Iredale, 1929.

Conus howelli Iredale, 1929, p. 182, pl. 40, fig. 1, 8. Montague Island, New South Wales, trawled, 50 to 60 fathoms.

Loc. Type locality only.

Remarks. This remarkable and distinct species is not represented in the collection.

GROUP N.

Genus LOVELLONA Iredale.

Lovellona Iredale, 1917, 12, p. 329.

Conus atramentosus Reeve, 1849. Mindoro, Philippine Islands.

Remarks. The type species has been placed with the Columbelloid shells and by Thiele, 1929, under family Conidae, subfamily Cytharinae as distinct from his subfamily Coninae which covers family Conidae of the present paper.

LOVELLONA ATRAMENTOSUS (Reeve).

Conus atramentosus Reeve, 1849, pl. 7, sp. 265. Mindora, Philippine Islands.

Loc. Queensland.

LOVELLONA PEASEANA (Finlay).

Conus fusiformis Pease, 1861, p. 398. Sander Island.
Not *fusiformis* Fischer, 1807.

Conus parvus Pease, 1868, p. 126. New name for *fusiformis* Pease.
Not *parvus* Lamarck, 1810.

Conus peaseana Finlay, 1927, p. 519. New name for *parvus* Pease.
Loc. Queensland.

LOVELLONA MICARIUS (Hedley).

Conus micarius Hedley, 1912, p. 147, pl. 43, fig. 32. Queensland, 15 miles S.W. of Cape York.
Loc. Queensland.

LOVELLONA GRAYI (Reeve).

Conus grayi Reeve, 1844, pl. 46, sp. 258, a, b, c. Hab.?
Conus obtusus Kiener, 1850, p. 317, pl. 109, fig. 3. Hab.?
Loc. "Australia."

Remarks. Two adult and perfect specimens are in the collection. One is labelled "Australia?" and the other is from the May Collection in a tray with Western Australian shells, though there is not guarantee that it is from that locality.

SUMMARY.

1. The family Conidae can be divided into groups probably representing sub-families.
2. The groups are composed of natural genera containing related species, but more generic names will be required before a satisfactory classification can be offered.
3. Some of the "variable" and widely distributed "species" may each represent a complex of geographic, deep or shallow water subspecies, requiring more material and definitely localized specimens to elucidate.
4. The structure, shape, and detail function of the radula denticles in various species, varies considerably.
5. The denticles are readily torn at the base, from the delicate radula ribbon, probably by muscular action against the anchoring of the barbs.
6. The radula of the common South Australian Cone Shell *Floraconus anemone* is poisonous.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate i.

- Fig. 1. *Conus litteratus* Linné. $\times 0.5$. Manus.
 Fig. 2. *Vitroconus ebraeus* Linné. $\times 1.5$. Manus.
 Fig. 3. *Rhombus imperialis* Linné. $\times 0.75$. New Caledonia.
 Fig. 4. *Floraconus anemone* Lamarek. $\times 1$. Marino.
 Fig. 5. *Rhizoconus vexillum* Gmelin. $\times 0.5$. Manus.
 Fig. 6. *Cleobula figulina* Linné. $\times 0.75$. Manus.
 Fig. 7. *Floraconus compressus* Sowerby. $\times 1$. Wallaroo.
 Fig. 8. *Coronaxis marcoreus* Linné. $\times 0.5$. Torres Straits.
 Fig. 9. *Dauciconus daucus* Bruguière. $\times 1.25$. West Indies.
 Fig. 10. *Virgiconus virgo* Linné. $\times 0.5$. Manus.
 Fig. 11. *Dendroconus striatus* Linné. $\times 0.75$. Manus.

Plate ii.

- Fig. 1. *Tuliparia tulipa* Linné. $\times 1$. Manus.
 Fig. 2. *Rollus geographus* Linné. $\times 0.5$. Manus.
 Fig. 3. *Regiconus auratus* Bruguière. $\times 0.6$. Philippines.
 Fig. 4. *Pionoconus magus* Linné. $\times 1$. Manus.
 Fig. 5. *Chelyconus ranunculus* Bruguière. $\times 1$. Panama.
 Fig. 6. *Connasprella cancellatus* Bruguière. $\times 1.5$. Hong Kong.
 Fig. 7. *Darioconus omaria* Bruguière. $\times 0.75$. Manus.
 Fig. 8. *Phasmaconus radiatus* Gmelin. $\times 0.75$. New Britain.
 Fig. 9. *Asprella sulcata* Bruguière. $\times 1.1$. Philippines.
 Fig. 10. *Textilia bullata* Linné. $\times 1.1$. Manus.
 Fig. 11. *Lautoconus mediterraneus* Bruguière. $\times 1.5$. Tangier.
 Fig. 12. *Leporiconus glans* Bruguière. $\times 1.5$. Manus.

Plate iii.

- Fig. 1. *Leptoconus amadis* Gmelin. $\times 1$. Ceylon.
 Fig. 2. *Puncticulis arenatus* Bruguière. $\times 1.1$. Manus.
 Fig. 3. *Hermes nussatella* Linné. $\times 1$. Queensland.
 Fig. 4. *Stephanoconus regius* Linné. $\times 1.25$. Barbados.
 Fig. 5. *Rhizoconus miles* Linné. $\times 0.6$. Manus.
 Fig. 6. *Rhizoconus sumatrensis* Bruguière. $\times 0.6$. Sumatra.
 Fig. 7. *Hermes terebellum* Linné. $\times 0.75$. Red Sea.
 Fig. 8. *Soronaxis bandanus* Bruguière. $\times 0.6$. Philippines.
 Fig. 9. *Leptoconus ammiralis* Linné. 1758. $\times 0.75$. Moluccas.
 Fig. 10. *Dauciconus augur* Solander. $\times 0.75$. Ceylon.
 Fig. 11. *Textilia adamsoni* Broderip. $\times 1$. Claremont Island.
 Fig. 12. *Rhizoconus troginus* Reeve. $\times 0.75$. Philippines.

Plate iv.

- Fig. 1. *Chelyconus worcesteri* Brazier 1891. Holotype. $\times 1.25$.
 Fig. 2. *Chelyconus barbara* Brazier 1898. Holotype. $\times 1.5$.
 Fig. 3. *Asprella tenuacensis* sp. nov. Holotype. $\times 0.75$.
 Fig. 4. *Virgiconus arrowsmithensis* Brazier 1896. Holotype. $\times 1.5$.
 Fig. 5. *Virgiconus waterhousae* Brazier 1896. Holotype. $\times 2$.
 Fig. 6. *Virgiconus kenyonae* Brazier 1896. Holotype. $\times 1.5$.
 Fig. 7. *Virgiconus waterhousae* Brazier 1896. "Variety." $\times 2$.
 Fig. 8. *Floraconus saundersi* sp. nov. Holotype. $\times 1$.
 Fig. 9. *Floraconus remo* Brazier 1898. Holotype. $\times 1.5$.
 Fig. 10. *Floraconus singletoni* sp. nov. Holotype. $\times 1.5$.
 Fig. 11. *Pionoconus friggi* sp. nov. Holotype. $\times 1$.

Plate v.

- Fig. 1. *Floraconus anemone* Lamarek. $\times 70$. Radula.
 Fig. 2. *Parviconus rutilus*. $\times 70$. Radula.
 Fig. 3. *Darioconus omaria*. $\times 23$. Radula.
 Fig. 4. *Virgiconus lividus*. $\times 34$. Radula.